

HISTORY

OF THE

Troy Conference

OF THE

Methodist Episcopal Church

BY

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DEDICATION

To Rev. Bostwick Hawley, D. D., a friend of many years, a scholar of high standing, an elegant writer, and an honored member of our conference, is this volume dedicated.

PREFACE.

In tracing the growth of Methodism in the territory that has been covered by the Troy Conference a very interesting study is presented to the preachers and laymen within our bounds. There is a margin of error in following such a history from the fact that in many cases the same charge has been called by different names; and in the General Minutes one name drops out and another takes its place without any explanation of the fact that the different names stand for the same place. Another ground for confusion is the fact that in various states were places bearing the same name, and the General Minutes, during the earlier years, in recording the charges to which the preachers were appointed did not specify in what states they were located.

To attempt to give a full history of Methodism in all the charges of the Conference would require several volumes; and there would necessarily be much conjecture in trying to determine when and by whom the first Methodist sermon was preached in each place, and when and where the first church building was erected. It is seldom that any written or printed records exist covering the earlier

years of the oldest charges of the Conference, and the memory of the “oldest inhabitants” has been often proved to be very unreliable.

The present volume will present many of the earliest events connected with the planting of Methodism in the territory which afterward took the name of Troy Conference; and will trace the growth of the Conference from the time of its organization to the present.

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CHAPTER I.

THE RELATION OF CAPTAIN WEBB AND PHILIP EMBURY TO THE TROY CONFERENCE.

The history of the Troy Conference in order to be comprehensive must embrace the proceedings of the entire Methodist Episcopal Church in America down to the year 1832 when the Conference was severed from the New York Conference, and formed into a separate organization. Many of the earliest events of Methodism in America took place within the bounds of what was afterward the New York Conference, which embraced the territory of the present Troy Conference, so that the history of our Conference has its basis in these and subsequent events.

It will not be possible, however, to give a full narrative of these events; but we must content ourselves with a brief statement of what took place before the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and the Troy Conference were organized.

Histories of American Methodism have generally agreed that the first Methodist sermon in this country was preached by Philip Embury in his own house in New York City in the year 1766, and that the first class was organized in connection with this

meeting. About four months after Embury organized his little society in New York City, Captain Thomas Webb, who was assistant barrack-master of the British forces in Albany, found his way one Sunday into the little Methodist gathering in New York and preached the word to them. As Captain Webb was licensed to preach by Mr. Wesley before leaving England some have reached the conclusion that he must have preached and held services in the barracks at Albany,—perhaps earlier than Embury's first sermon in New York City, and that after all the first Methodist sermon in America was preached by Captain Webb in Albany. The Rev. Stephen Parks, in his *Troy Conference Miscellany*, after arguing the matter at some length states the following conclusion: "From the above evidence it seems *highly probable* that the first Methodist sermon in America was preached by Captain Webb at Albany, or at least that he then held the first Methodist meetings for exhortation and prayer. I learn also that he visited and preached at Schenectady." Dr Samuel McKean, when pastor in Schenectady in 1860, found a tradition among the older members that Captain Thomas Webb preached there in 1766 and made some converts. If these traditions are based on fact, as is probable, it is very gratifying to members of Troy Conference, and will add unusual in-

terest to some parts of our territory. Captain Webb did not organize societies in Albany and Schenectady, for it was some years later than 1766 when this was done.

The first organization of Methodism within the bounds of what is now the Troy Conference was at Ashgrove near Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y. Philip Embury and his wife, Margaret Switzer, came from New York City to Camden Valley, Charlotte county, N. Y., now East Salem, Washington county, in 1769, and erected a house near his brother-in-law Peter Switzer, for whom he was at work when he died in order to pay for the money loaned to pay the passage of Embury and wife from Ireland to America. He died in the summer of 1775 either from injury or sunstroke. He came from New York to Camden Valley in order to take possession of the Embury patent of 8,000 acres which were between Camden Valley and Ashgrove. Embury made his brother David Embury, and his wife, Margaret Embury, executors of his will, who sold to Francis Nicholson, July 1, 1775, a tract of the land. This conveyance was signed by David Embury and Margaret Embury, and was witnessed by John Lawrence and William Bustead. This document is in the archives of the Troy Conference Historical Society.

Paul Heck and his wife Barbara also came to Camden Valley, the husband serving in the army of General Burgoyne near Saratoga. Afterward they went to Canada where they died and were buried.

Embry organized a Methodist society at Ashgrove about 1770, serving as preacher, and class-leader until his death. It is evident that a class of zealous Methodists was soon formed, one of the most prominent of whom was a Mr. Ashton, an Irish emigrant, after whom the place was named, and by whom the ground was given for a church. This godly man kept a "preacher's room" in his house, where Asbury, Garretson and many other weary preachers found rest and refreshment. After the death of Embry it was not till 1788 that a regular preacher, Rev. Lemuel Smith, was appointed to Cambridge circuit; and he was succeeded in 1787 by Rev. Darius Dunham.

The first Methodist Church building within the bounds of what was afterward Troy Conference was erected at Ashgrove in 1788. It was of primitive character, and was soon enlarged, then destroyed, and another erected near the site of the former church. This building was destroyed by fire and another soon took its place. July 1, 1803, the New York Conference held its session at Ashgrove and nearly seventy preachers were present.

Bishops Asbury and Whatcoat were both in attendance. The Conference was again held at Ashgrove in 1805.

Ashgrove was the name of one of the districts of the Conference from 1804 to 1820, when the name dropped out of the minutes. It appeared again in 1840 as the name of a charge, but remained so for only a few years, when it permanently dropped from our minutes, and has since been only a memory in the Troy Conference.

Philip Embury was first buried in the town of Cambridge, about seven miles north of Ashgrove. His remains were removed in 1832 to the burying ground in Ashgrove, and thirty-four years later they were again removed, and a suitable monument erected over them.

In the minutes of 1866 are the following resolutions:

“Resolved, First: That we recommend the erection of a monument over the remains of Rev. Philip Embury.

“Resolved, Second: That we, the members of Troy Conference, will solicit funds for the erection of said monument, and report the same at the next session of this body.

“Resolved, Third: That we respectfully invite the New York and New York East Conferences,

and the National Local Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church to co-operate with us in this undertaking.

"*Resolved*, Fourth: That the secretary of this Conference be requested to notify the secretaries of these bodies of this action.

"*Resolved*, Fifth: That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to John M. Stevenson, Esq., President of Woodland Cemetery Association of Cambridge, N. Y., for the interest he has manifested in providing an appropriate lot for the reception of the Rev. Philip Embury's remains, and also to the trustees of said Association for their generosity in donating said lot."

In the minutes of 1873 is the following: "The report of A. Mooney, agent to collect funds for the erection of a monument over the remains of Philip Embury, presented his report, and it was referred to an auditing committee.

"Resolutions providing for a delegation to attend the meeting of the National Local Preachers' Association, to be held in Cambridge, October next, for the erection of said monument, and continuing Arthur Mooney as the agent of the Conference, were adopted."

The minutes of 1874 contain the following:

“Whereas, The Rev. Arthur Mooney, financial agent of the National Local Preachers’ Association, and appointed by this Conference for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of Philip Embury, has successfully completed the work for which he was appointed; the monument costing \$2,500; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That we congratulate Brother Mooney on the successful termination of this his agency, and take this method of expressing our appreciation of the beautiful monument erected in memory of the founder of Methodism within our bounds.”

Thus after so many years the remains of this man, so prominent in Methodism, have found their last earthly resting place, and a becoming monument marks their site.

CHAPTER II.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON AND THE HEROES WHO FOUNDED METHODISM WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF OUR CONFERENCE.

The General Minutes commence with 1773, and in 1775 Freeborn Garrettson was admitted on trial, a man who served as elder or presiding elder for many years within the territory covered by Troy Conference and did more than any other man in those early years to promote the interests of Methodism within our bounds. He has been called the apostle of Methodism for the Troy Conference. In 1785 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury as bishops.

In the minutes of 1788 Freeborn Garrettson was assigned as *Elder* to a territory along the upper Hudson which had among its appointments a few charges which afterward constituted a part of Troy Conference. These were: Cambridge, Lemuel Smith, preacher; Shoreham, Darius Dunham, preacher; Lake Champlain, Samuel Wigton, preacher; and New City (afterward Lansingburgh), Samuel O. Talbot, preacher. These were the first places within the territory of the Troy Con-

ference to receive regular preachers from the authorities of the church, although preaching had been held in many places before that date.

In the year 1788 Bishop Asbury put several zealous young preachers under the charge of Mr. Garrettson and sent them to establish Methodism in a vast territory covering a large part of our Conference. Freeborn Garrettson was early recognized as a leader in such movements, and the success that attended his labors proved that he was wisely chosen. This appointment fell as a heavy burden on Garrettson, for he was a total stranger in all that region, the population were in scattered settlements, and the people were prejudiced against Methodism. He laid the matter before the Lord in earnest prayer for guidance; and in a dream the whole territory up the Hudson as far as Lake Champlain was spread out before him. This enabled him to lay out the circuits to which he should send his young preachers. After the adjournment of Conference he called the young men together and gave them directions regarding the bounds of their circuits. He also appointed times and places when and where he would meet them at quarterly meetings, and directed them to take collections wherever they preached. He devoted himself to a thorough visitation of his district, preaching in all the towns and

cities, and forming Methodist societies. He adopted this plan with firm confidence that God was guiding, and would give them victory. No Christian need doubt that his mind was divinely directed in laying out his circuits and planning the work of the year. The results removed all doubts from his mind, for though his preaching met with persecutions, yet many hearts and homes were opened to receive them, and the minutes of the next year showed over six hundred members on these circuits. Mr. Garretson records that he made the rounds of his district every three months, traveling about a thousand miles and preaching a hundred times.

In 1789 he preached in the Assembly Chamber in Albany, and found "the small society there in a flourishing state." He also preached in the English Church at Schenectady. In a letter which he wrote to John Wesley we get some idea of the Pauline labors through which he passed: "My lot has mostly been cast in new places, to form circuits, which much exposed me to persecution. Once I was imprisoned; twice beaten; left on the highway speechless and senseless; * * * once shot at; guns and pistols presented at my head; once delivered from an armed mob, in the dead time of night on the highway, by a surprising flash of lightning; surrounded frequently by mobs; stoned

frequently ; I have had to escape for my life, at dead time of night. Oh ! shall I ever forget the Divine hand which supported me."

Dr. Bangs in his History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vol. II, page 66; says : " As early as 1792 Mr. Garrettson had traveled through various parts of this new country, preaching to the people in their log houses, in barns, and often holding his quarterly meetings under the foliage of the trees. Aided as he was by those zealous and indefatigable young preachers who entered this field of labor, he was instrumental in extending the gospel and its attendant blessings into these destitute places ; by these means those societies were established, which have continued to flourish and increase to the present time. Along the Mohawk river as far as Utica, as well as the Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, those pioneers of Methodism penetrated, and laid the foundation for those extensive revivals which have blessed that region of country."

Rev. Dr. D. W Clark in his *Life and Times* of Bishop Hedding, page 87, pays this tribute to the founder of Methodism in the Troy Conference : " There was Freeborn Garrettson who was regarded as the apostle of Methodism within the bounds of the Conference ; a true Christian gentleman, a man of great influence in the connection, and one whose

life and labors are permanently interwoven with the early history of the Church."

Freeborn Garrettson was one of the greatest men of early Methodism, and pre-eminent in the vast region out of which the Troy Conference was formed. One of the churches of Albany was long called by his name,—the Garrettson Station Church.

Bangs in his history says that Garrettson preached in the southern part of Vermont as early as 1788, but it was not till 1794 that Joshua Hull was sent to Vermont and his labors were crowned with success. In 1798 the Vergennes Circuit was formed with Joseph Mitchel and Abner Wood as preachers. Joseph Mitchel was a preacher of great power, and extensive revivals resulted from his stay of two years on this circuit. Among those converted was Elijah Hedding who afterward became one of the most prominent bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The most wonderful demonstrations followed the preaching of Mitchel, and when he left the circuit there were in Vermont six circuits and a membership of one thousand and ninety-five.

In 1799 Essex Circuit was formed with the eccentric Lorenzo Dow as preacher. For a few months Dow labored faithfully, but suddenly left his work, and young Hedding, then an exhorter, was ap-

pointed in his place. In 1801 Hedding was admitted to the New York Conference, and was appointed to the Plattsburgh Circuit, with Elijah Chichester as senior preacher. This circuit was on the west side of Lake Champlain, extending from Ticonderoga nearly to St. John's in Canada, and far into the wilderness on the west shores of the lake. They visited the various charges once each month, preaching once each week day and three times on Sunday, meeting the people in classes and in prayer meetings. A journey of three hundred miles was required to visit the entire circuit.

The Essex Circuit received a change of name to Fletcher Circuit, and in 1801 Laban Clark and James Coleman were appointed to it. In 1802 Elijah Hedding and Henry Ryan were appointed to this circuit, which Hedding had traversed as an exhorter when it bore the name of Essex Circuit.

The Rev. Stephen Parks in his *Troy Conference Miscellany* quotes from the *Christian Advocate* of May 20, 1836, an account of the experiences of one of the young men who went out under Freeborn Garrettson. He says: "The first Methodist preacher that is known to have visited Warren and Essex counties in New York, was Rev. Richard Jacobs. He was one of the band of pioneers under Mr. Garrettson, who first explored this region in

that capacity. He belonged to a wealthy family of the ‘standing order’ in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass. For becoming a Methodist he was disinherited by his father, and, with his young wife, thrown out penniless upon the world. In the spring of 1796, he left his family at Clifton Park and took a tour through northern New York, as far as Essex and Clinton counties, preaching to the few scattered inhabitants of that region. At Elizabethtown numbers were awakened and converted, and leaving the few sheep in the wilderness, for such that whole country then was, he promised that if possible a preacher should be sent them. After spending some weeks along the western shore of Lake Champlain, he started, in company with a Mr. Kellogg to return to his family by way of the Schroon woods to the head of Lake George and thence to Clifton Park. They spent some seven days in the woods, meeting with almost insurmountable obstructions. Their provisions failing them, they became exhausted, and, attempting in that state to ford the Schroon river upon horseback, Mr. Jacobs was drowned. His family were all converted; three of his sons became ministers, and two of his daughters married Methodist preachers, one of whom is the wife of Rev. Dr. Lackey.”

In 1801 Brandon, Vt., appears in the General

Minutes as a circuit, with Ezekiel Canfield and Ebenezer Washburn as preachers.

Mr. Garrettson's young preachers traveled the Mohawk valley preaching everywhere the doctrines of Methodism. As early as 1789 Lemuel Smith and Cornelius Cook were appointed to Schenectady Circuit; and Coeyman's Patent appears in the minutes with John Crawford as preacher. In the year 1790 the New Lebanon Circuit appears in the minutes, with Samuel Smith and Thomas Everard as preachers, and these men during the year introduced Methodism into the town of Pittsfield, Mass. The next year, 1791, Rev. Robert Green, then on Stockbridge Circuit, preached at the house of a Mr. Stevens for several days. Many were converted, and the first Methodist society was organized. Mr. Green located in Pittsfield a few years later, and his house became a preaching place, and center of Methodism. The first Methodist sermon preached in the village of Pittsfield, so far as is known was preached by Mr. Garrettson himself,— just when is not known. The first society in the village was formed in 1827, nearly forty years after the first preaching in other parts of the town.

In the year 1790 Mr. James Campbell was appointed to Albany, Mr. Garrettson having recorded the year before that he found "a small society there in a flourishing condition." The next year (1791)

he dedicated the first Methodist Church in Albany, on the corner of Pearl and Orange streets. Albany became a separate station in 1798 with Joel Ketchum as preacher.

In 1791 Mr. Garrettson speaks of a “small flock” in Johnstown, and arrangements to build a church for their accommodation.

Ebenezer Washburn, of Petersburgh, N. Y., was a man who exerted a wide influence in those early days. Converted in 1798, he found a class in Hoosick, but soon organized one in Petersburgh. He was licensed to preach and delivered his message about Petersburgh, New Ashford, and Dalton, Mass.

The Saratoga Circuit was organized in 1791 with David Kendall as preacher. It was not till some years later that it became a station.

As early as 1793 there were a number of zealous Methodists in Troy, and in 1795 Troy was made a part of the Cambridge Circuit. Lansingburg and Waterford for some years had had Methodist societies.

These are some of the places where Methodism was first organized in the territory which subsequently became the Troy Conference. Some of the larger places and some of the smaller are briefly mentioned, for the reason that they are treated more fully in another part of this work.

CHAPTER III.

THE GROWTH OF METHODISM WITHIN OUR BOUNDS BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF TROY CONFERENCE.

One purpose of this record is to show the year in which each charge in the Troy Conference was added to the list of appointments. There was preaching in many places before they gave names to appointments. The great circuits generally took the names of particular places within their bounds, while many other places where preaching was regularly held do not appear by name in the minutes. This record will show the year in which each charge was mentioned in the minutes for the first time. It will be impossible at this late day to fix the time when the first Methodist sermon was preached in each place. This chapter will give the year in which various charges were added to the appointments in the General Minutes.

The list of appointments and preachers for 1788, within what was afterward a part of Troy Conference, is as follows :

Cambridge, Lemuel Smith, preacher.

Shoreham, Vt., Darius Dunham, preacher.

Lake Champlain, Samuel Wigton, preacher.

New City (afterward Lansingburg), Samuel Q. Talbot, preacher.

1789. In this year *Coeyman's Patent* appears as one of the appointments, John Crawford, preacher. *Schenectada* was also designated as a preaching place, with Lemuel Smith and Cornelius Cook as preachers. After one year Schenectada drops out and does not appear again until 1807.

1790. *Albany*. James Campbell, preacher.

New Lebanon. Lemuel Smith and Thomas Everard, preachers. New Lebanon immediately drops out and reappears in 1804 as Lebanon.

1791. *Saratoga*. David Kendall, preacher.

1792. *Pittsfield, Mass.* D. Kendall, R. Dillon, and J. Rexford, preachers.

1798. *Vergennes, Vt.* Joseph Mitchel and Abner Wood, preachers.

Albany was divided into Albany City and Albany Circuit.

1799. *Essex, Vt.* Lorenzo Dow, preacher.

1800. *Plattsburgh*. Joseph Crawford, preacher

1801. *Brandon, Vt.* Ezekiel Canfield and Ebenezer Washburn, preachers.

- Fletcher* (formerly Essex) Circuit. James Coleman and Laban Clark, preachers.
1802. *Adams*. Samuel Merwin, preacher.
Grand Isle. William Anson, preacher.
1804. *Montgomery*. Smith Arnold and Jesse Davis, preachers. This charge appears regularly in the general minutes until 1831, when the name was changed to Northampton and as such it continues in our minutes to the present day.
- Lebanon*. Elijah Chichester and Nehemiah U. Tompkins, preachers.
1808. *Charlotte, Vt.* Andrew M'Kain, preacher.
Chatham. Smith Arnold and Friend Draper, preachers. This is a name common to several charges, some of which are in the Troy and some in the New York Conference.
1809. *Pownal, Vt.* James M. Smith, preacher.
1810. *Troy*. William Phoebus, preacher.
Thurman (afterward Warren). Lansford Whiting, preacher.
- Middlebury, Vt.* Phineas Peck, preacher.
1811. *Manchester, Vt.* Phineas Rice, preacher.
Ticonderoga. John Haskins, preacher.
1813. *St. Albans, Vt.* Jacob Beeman and Almond Dunbar, preachers.

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1814. *Pittstown.* Samuel Howe, preacher.
1815. *Stowe, Vt.* Gilbert Lyon and Buel Goodsell, preachers.
Sharon. Beardsley Northrop and Alvin Abbott, preachers.
1816. Schenectady and Schenectady Circuit in the general minutes indicate that in addition to the church in Schenectady a circuit was formed covering outlying territory and bearing the name of the original charge.
1818. *Lansingburg* (formerly New City) was joined to Troy with Samuel Luckey and Earl Bancroft, preachers.
- Warren* (formerly Thurman). Daniel Brayton, preacher.
- Chazy.* Almond Dunbar, preacher.
1821. *Petersburg.* Billy Hibbard, preacher.
Berne (formerly Schenectady) Circuit. Friend Draper and Orrin Pier, preachers. This change of name indicates that the Schenectady Circuit covered a vast territory.
1822. *Dalton, Mass.* Billy Hibbard, preacher.
Whitehall. Orrin Pier and Philo Ferris, preachers.
1823. *Ballston, Spa.* Joined with Saratoga.
Burlington, Vt. Noah Levings, preacher.

1824. *Watervliet.* Sherman Miner, preacher.
Sandy Hill and *Glens Falls.* John Clark,
preacher.
Peru. Ibri Cannon and Orrin Pier, preachers.
Sheldon, Vt. Lucius Baldwin and Elisha
Dewey, preachers.
Bridport, Vt. Cyrus Prindle, preacher.
1825. *Fonda's Bush.* William S. Pease, preacher.
1826. *Leicester, Vt.* Cyrus Prindle, preacher.
1827. *Halfmoon.* Joseph McCreary and Wright
Hazen, preachers.
Waterford. Joined to Lansingburg, with
Samuel D. Ferguson, preacher.
Monkton, Vt. Parmele Chamberlain and
Lewis R. Lockwood, preachers.
Pittsford, Vt. Almon Dunbar and Amos
Hazelton, preachers.
Poultney, Vt. John C. Green, preacher.
1828. *Granville.* E. Osborn and L. Mead, preach-
ers.
Hoosick and *Bennington.* C. Prindle,
preacher.
1829. *Washington.* Roswell Kelley and Theodo-
cius Clark, preachers.
Luzerne (joined with Warren). Seymour
Coleman and Wright Hazen, preachers.

Johnstown. John D. Moriarty and Merritt Bates, preachers.

Westport. Orvil Kimpton and J. Eames, preachers.

Highgate, Vt. Samuel Weaver, preacher.

1829. *Keysville.* Parmele Chamberlain, preacher.

Milton, Vt. Alexander Hulin, preacher.

Albany is divided into Albany South and Albany North.

1830. *Albia.* Joined to Troy.

Nassau. Joined to Chatham.

Jay. Orrin Pier and Luke Hitchcock, preachers.

1831. *Champlain.* Joined to Chazy.

Beekmantown. Joel Squier, preacher.

West Troy. Stephen Remington, preacher.

Albany, South Station. S. Luckey, preacher.

Albany, Garretson Station. T Burch, preacher.

Northampton (formerly Montgomery).

Wallingford, Vt. Joined to Pittsford.

Castleton, Vt. Joined to Whitehall.

Alburg. Joined to Grand Isle.

In 1832 the Troy Conference was set off from the New York Conference and became a separate organization. The growth of Methodism in our

territory before the organization of the Conference has been traced from year to year, and it will be interesting to see a complete list of the charges and preachers which constituted the Troy Conference during the first year of its existence.

Troy District. A. Scholefield, *Presiding Elder.*

Troy. Buel Goodsell.

West Troy. Freeborn G. Hibbard.

Albia. Edwin F. Whiteside.

Chatham and Nassau village. S. Coleman,
A. S. Cooper, J. Pegg.

Pittsfield. J. Z. Nichols.

Dalton. H. Burton.

Petersburgh. J. M. Weaver, J. G. Barker.

Hoosick and Bennington. W Hazen.

Cambridge. S. Remington, Henry Smith.

Washington. J. Beeman, William F. Hurd, S.
Miner, Sup.

Pittstown and Schaghticoke Point. R. Kelley,
J. Caughey, J. Hall, Sup.

Lansingburgh and Waterford. T Benedict.

Saratoga District. H. Stead, *Presiding Elder.*

Albany South Station. J. B. Stratton.

Albany Garrettson Station. T Burch.

Schenectady. S. Stebbins.

Watervliet. J. Poor.

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- Berne. J. W Denniston, H. Meeker, one to be supplied, H. Eames, Sup.
- Johnstown. S. Covel, W D. Stead.
- Spraker's Basin. J. B. Houghtaling.
- Northampton. C. Meeker, Orrin Pier, one to be supplied, S. Howe, Sup.
- Halfmoon. J. Quinlan, W Arner, G. Lyon, Sup., A. M'Kean, Sup.
- Saratoga and Mechanicville. D. Brayton, T. Newman, one to be supplied, D. Ensign, Sup., William Anson, Sup., J. D. Moriarty, Sup.
- Luzerne. H. Coleman.
- Warren. J. McCreary, one to be supplied.
- Sandy Hill and Glens Falls. Coles Carpenter.

Middlebury District. T Spicer, *Presiding Elder.*

- Middlebury. P C. Oakley.
- Monkton. J. Ayers, one to be supplied.
- Charlotte. J. Eames.
- Westport and Essex. H. Chase, one to be supplied, B. Hitchcock.
- Ticonderoga. A. Hazelton, O. Kimpton, Sup.
- Bridport. S. Eighmey, one to be supplied.
- Leicester. W Rider, J. Alley.
- Pittsford. E. Crawford, A. C. Hand.

Wallingford. C. R. Morris, one to be supplied.
Whitehall and Castleton, Vt. E. Andrews,
C. P. Clark.
Poultney, Vt. F. W. Smith.
Granville. R. Westcott.

Plattsburgh District. S. D. Ferguson, Presiding Elder.

Plattsburgh. T. Seymour.
Grand Isle and Albury. L. Potter, J. Frazer.
Highgate. J. Leonard.
Sheldon, Vt. B. Marvin, J. H. Brown.
Fairfield, Vt. J. P. Foster, H. Knapp.
Stowe, Vt. Orris Pier, one to be supplied.
Milton, Vt. L. A. Sanford, one to be supplied.
St. Albans. J. D. Marshall.
Burlington and Essex. E. Crane, A. M. Osborn.
Chazy and Champlain. E. Goss, M. H. Stewart, J. W. B. Wood.
Beekmantown. J. Squier.
Peru and Redford, D. Stephens, A. Lyon, J. W. Belknap.
Jay. J. R. Goodrich, A. Wickware.
Keysville. M. Bates.

CHAPTER IV

THE GROWTH OF THE CONFERENCE AFTER ITS ORGANIZATION.

The charges that were added in 1832 were Schaghticoke Point, Spraker's Basin, Essex, Fairfield, Vt., and Redford.

In the years following the charges added were:

1833. *Sand Lake*. H. Smith and A. Jones, preachers.

Union Village. A. M. Osborn, preacher.

Williamstown. R. M. Little and R. Brown, preachers.

Rensselaerville. H. Meeker, preacher.

Palatine Bridge. J. W. Denniston, preacher.

Kingsborough and *Mayfield Corners*. S. Stebbins, preacher.

Galway. C. Pomeroy, preacher.

Shelburne, Vt. P C. Oakley, preacher.

Rutland (formerly Pittsford). F. W. Smith, preacher.

1834. *Albany, Wesleyan Chapel*. H. Meeker, preacher.

Middleburgh. James R. Goodrich, preacher.

Saratoga and *Saratoga Springs* as two charges.

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- Bristol, Vt.* Joined to Monkton, Vt.
Waybridge, Vt. Lyman Prindle and Henry
Steward, preachers.
Salisbury, Vt. Joined to Leicester, Vt.
Sudbury, Vt. To be supplied.
Pawlet, Vt. Followed by Granville.
Fort Ann. Elisha Andrews and Zebulon
Phillips, preachers.
Fort Edward. Jacob Hall, preacher.
Dresden Mission. Asa C. Hand, preacher.
Morristown, Vt. Milton H. Stewart and
John Graves, preachers.
Sault de St. Marie Mission. Daniel M.
Chandler, preacher.
1835. *Troy, State Street.* Noah Levings, preacher.
Troy, North Second Street. S. D. Ferguson,
preacher.
Albany, Division St. C. Sherman, preacher.
West Albany. C. P. Clark, preacher.
Esperance. One to be supplied.
Rotterdam Mission.
New Haven, Vt. Joined to Bristol.
Hincsburgh, Vt. A. C. Rice and A. Kings-
bury, preachers.
Mt. Holly, Vt. Joined to Wallingford.
Middletown, Vt. Joined to Pawlet.
Hebron. Joined to Granville.

- Schroon.* J. Squier, preacher.
Brookfield. To be supplied.
Moriah. Joined to Westport.
1836. *Albany, West Station.* Charles P Clarke,
preacher.
Kinderhook and *Schodac* Mission. J. Roor,
preacher.
Amsterdam. H. L. Starks, preacher.
Chester W Richards and O. E. Spicer,
preachers.
Bakersfield, Vt. R. Brown and A. Jones,
preachers.
1837. *Lanesboro.* Timothy Benedict, preacher,
Sup.
Greenbush and *Schodac* Mission. Joshua
Poor, preacher.
West Haven, Vt. A. Champlin, preacher.
Starksboro, Vt. S. Young, preacher.
Wilmington. M. H. Stewart and S. D.
Brown, preachers.
Saranac Mission. To be supplied.
1838. *North White Creek.* Joined to Cambridge.
Sandgate, Vt. Joined to Arlington.
Union Village. Changed to Greenwich.
Easton. R. Westcott, preacher.
Bethlehem. H. Williams, J. Harwood, Sup.

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- Whiting, Vt.* B. Ayers, preacher.
Orwell and Benson, Vt. P P Harrower
and G. Y Palmer, preachers.
East Whitehall. Joined to Whitehall Mis-
sion.
Ferrisburgh, Vt. Joined to Monkton.
Berkshire, Vt. Adam Jones and G. M'Kil-
lips, preachers.
Willsboro. Joined to Essex.
1839. *Castleton* Mission, N. Y. D. Stevens,
preacher.
Cohoes Mission. Joined to Waterford.
Clifton Park. C. Meeker, H. L. Starks,
preachers.
Gloversville. Joined to Johnstown.
Elizabethtown. O. Gregg, preacher.
Wells, Vt. Joined to Middletown, Vt.
1840. *Stephentown.* Joined to New Lebanon.
Ashgrove. Joined to Sandgate.
Lake Pleasant. Joined to Northampton.
Fort Plain. Joined to Palatine Bridge.
Clintonville. Joined to Wilmington.
Greenfield.
1841. *West Plattsburgh.* Joined to Peru.
Florida. Joined to Amsterdam.
North Sand Lake. Joined to Sand Lake.

1842. Schuylerville; Hampton; Stillwater; Malta;
Mechanicville; Jonesville; Charlton;
Johnsburgh; Fonda Mission.
1843. Canajoharie; Minaville; Middlefield, Vt.; Au-
sable Forks; Brunswick; Cooksboro; Ferry
Street, Albany; Johnson, Vt.; Waterville,
Vt.; North Hero, Vt.; Enosburgh, Vt.;
Pleasant Valley.
1844. Cheshire, Mass.; Williston, Vt.; Cobleskill;
Schoharie; Knox; Salem Mission; Isle a
Mott, Vt.; Colchester, Vt.; Fair Haven,
Vt.; Arlington, Vt.; Albany First Church
in place of Division Street.
1845. Clarendon Springs, Vt.; Chittenden, Vt.;
Cornwell, Vt.; Panton, Vt.; Swanton, Vt.;
Georgia, Vt.; Fairfax, Vt.; Hortonville;
Crown Point; Rock City; Ellenburgh.
1846. Winooski, Vt.; Keene; Moers; East Hebron;
North Adams, Mass.; Argyle; Waterbury,
Vt.; Albany, Hudson Street, in place of
First Church; Troy, Third Street.
1847. Troy, Congress Street; Albany, Arbor Hill;
South Adams, Mass.; Bowdishville;
Danby, Vt.; East Dorset, Vt.; Cambridge
Mission, Vt.; Shurkan.
1848. Schenectady, German charge; Shushan;
Root; Schuyler Falls; West Worthington.

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- 1849. West Troy, Washington Street; West Troy, Ohio Street; Albany, Washington Street; Wilton; Jessups Landing; New Ashford, Mass.; Seward.
 - 1850. Guilderland; Gallupville; Amity; Rexford Flats; Adirondack Mission; Saranac River Mission; Stamford, Vt.; Schaghticoke.
 - 1851. Tomhannock; North Pittstown; Grafton; Bleecker; North Chatham; Ramertown; Hinsdale; Guilderland; Hartford; North Greenwich; East Hebron; Rouses Point; Hyde Park, Vt.; Franklin, Vt.; Troy, Leving's Chapel; Belcher.
 - 1852. Pittsfield, Mass., Fenn Street and East Street; Richmondville; Stony Creek; Wells, Maltaville; Stillwater Village; Hydeville, Vt.; Mount Hope; Bolton; Horicon; Stuyvesant Falls and Landing; Warren changed to Warrensburgh.
 - 1853. Green Island and Batestown Mission; Albany; Bethel Church; East Pittsford, Vt.; North Hudson Mission; Westford Mission, Vt.
 - 1854. Northville; Crescent; North Troy Mission; Fultonville, Kingsbury Street; Adams-

- ville; West Chazy; Edinburgh; Eden Mission, Vt.; North Fairfax, Vt.
1855. Chatham Center; Albany, City Mission; Lincoln and Ripton Mission, Vt.; Cadyville; Dannemora; Upper Jay; St. Albans Bay, Vt.; Wolcott, Vt.; Burlington, Vt., First Church; Burlington Second Church, Mission.
1856. Troy, Ladies' Home Mission; Valatie; Becket; Albany, Mt. Zion; Broadalbin; West Bush; Pleasant Square; Perryville; Underhill, Vt.; Waterbury Center, Vt.; Montgomery, Vt.; Burlington, Vt., Pine Street, in place of Second Church.
1857. Albany, Free Central Church; Elmore, Vt.
1858. West Fort Ann; Hindalesville.
1859. Albany, Broadway; East Galway; Denton's Corners; Fish House; Glenville; Cuttingsville; North Fairfax, Vt.
1860. Fairhaven, Vt., Welch Mission; Hope; Caldwell; Benson, Vt., Mission; Albany, Lydius Street Free Church; New Scotland; West Granville; North Easton; Hoosick Falls; West Peru; Peasleyville; Bloomingdale; Rockwood; East Cobleskill. In this year the Burlington and St. Albans districts were transferred to the Vermont

Conference and the size of our Conference was considerably diminished.

1861. Troy, City Home Missions; North Troy; Clarksville and New Salem; North Pittstown; Dorset, Vt.; Cambridge Valley; North Hoosick; Sanford's Ridge.
1862. Malden Bridge added to Chatham; Mariaville added to Minaville; Minerva; Pottersville; Centerville; White Creek.
1863. Bennett Station; Niverville; Victory; South Williamstown, Mass., added to New Ashford, Mass.; Tribes Hill added to Amsterdam; Cobleskill Center added to Richmondville; Sloansville added to Schoharie; Schaghticoke Junction added to Schaghticoke.
1864. Albany, Ashgrove in place of Ferry Street; West Amsterdam; Hagaman's Mills; Edinburgh Hill and Day; Schaghticoke Hill.
1865. Conklingville; Johnsonville; Wells Corners, Vt.; West Dorset, Vt., West Hebron; West Mountain joined to Bolton.
1866. State Road joined to Rotterdam; Valley Falls; Boynton, East Pittstown; North Granville; North Bennington, Vt.; West Arlington, Vt.; East Arlington, Vt., Green Street added to Clintonville.

1867. Troy, Vail Avenue; Bennett Station changed to Green Island; West Sand Lake; East Sand Lake; Quaker Street; Gansevoort; South Plattsburgh; Saratoga Springs, Washington Street; Clifton Park Village; Saratoga Springs, Catherine Street; Welsh Hollow joined to Fort Ann; Cedar River joined to Johnsburgh.
1868. Troy, Pawling Avenue in place of Albia; Millville; East Brunswick; Berlin; Albany, Sunday School Union Missions; West Galway, Ephratah; Mineral Springs; Day Center; Little White Creek; North Cambridge; Jamesville joined to Rock City; Port Jackson joined to South Plattsburgh.
1869. Pownal Center, Vt.; East Pownal Vt.; Albany, Trinity; Wheelerville; Addison, Vt.; Central Bridge; East Cambridge; Grover's Corners; South Cambridge; South Shaftsbury, Vt.; West Rupert, Vt.; East Middlebury, Vt.; North Ferrisburgh, Vt.

The Burlington District was transferred by the General Conference of 1868 from the Vermont to the Troy Conference and brought with it a number of new charges. The St. Albans District still continued a part of the Vermont Conference.

1870. North Pownal; Albany, Grace Church; Bath; East Albany; Albany, Central Avenue; Pine Plains; Duaneburgh Mission; South Bern; Bernville; Reidsville; Welsh Church, West Addison, Vt.
1871. East Nassau and Hoag's Corners; Newcomb; North Elba and Saranac Lake, Tinmouth, Vt.
1872. Columbia; Brainard's Bridge; Argusville; Ellenburgh Depot; West Rutland; West Salisbury.
1873. Troy, Hoosick Street; Newtonville; Hunterland; Ketchum's Corners; Edinburgh Circuit; Hart's Falls; Union Village, changed to Greenwich; Mendon, Vt.; South Chittenden, Vt.; Port Henry.
1874. Chapel and Glass House; Pine Lake; Rural Grove; West Glenville; Lake George; Indian Lake; Altona; West Ferrisburgh, Vt.; West Cornwall, Vt.
1875. Quaker Street; Knowersville; Gloversville First Church; Gloversville Second Church; Flackville; Lewiston.
1876. Eagle Bridge; East Greenbush; Burtonville; North Church attached to Quaker Street; Gloversville, Fremont Street in place of Second Church; Corinth; Race Chapel;

Reynold's Corners; Valcour; Factory Point; South Glens Falls.

1877. Cohoes First Church; Cohoes Second Church; North Johnsburgh; West Charlotte; Ferrisburgh Center; Factory Point connected with Dorset.

1878. Frey's Bush; Sprout Brook; Ames; Sharon Springs; Cohoes, Park Avenue in place of Second Church; West Sandgate; Chester changed to Chestertown.

1879. Troy, Wesley Chapel attached to State Street; Clark's Chapel attached to Sand Lake; Burnt Hills.

1880. Slingerlands; Lyon Mountain.

1881. Troy, Congress Street changed to Trinity; Potter Hill and North Petersburgh; Albany, St. Luke's in place of Garretson Station; Cohoes, Park Avenue changed to St. James; Coon's; Old Clifton Park; Melrose; North Creek and North River; Raceville; Old Chatham.

1882. East Nassau; Newtown; Rogersfield connected with Dannemora.

1883. Garfield and West Lebanon; Albany, Benjamin Street; King Church; Buskirks; Reber; Rupert.

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- 1884. Albany, South Mission; Central Valley connected with Sharon Springs; Round Lake; Creek Center.
 - 1885. Albany, First Church in place of Hudson Avenue; Hyndsville; Mooers Forks.
 - 1886. Fort Hunter; Danby Corners, Vt.; East Wells; Averill Park; Eagle Mills.
 - 1887. Troy, Memorial Church; Voorheesville; Pat-tent's Mills.
 - 1888. Gloversville, North Main Street; Aken; Del-mar; Troy, Fifth Avenue in place of North Second Street; Troy, Grace Church in place of Vail Avenue; West Troy, First Avenue in place of Washington Street; West Troy, Third Avenue in place of Ohio Street.
 - 1889. Rockton; Cohoes French Mission; Rexford Flats; West Richmondvile.
 - 1890. Lansingburgh Hedding Church; Saltspring-ville; Shaftsbury, Vt.
 - 1891. Schenectady Albany Street; Farlin; East Beekmantown; Blue Mountain Lake.
 - 1892. Gloversville, Fulton Street Mission; Lake Placid.
 - 1893. Amsterdam, East Main Street; Delanson.
 - 1894. Rotterdam Junction; Clear Lake; North Bolton; Hill View.

1895. Loon Lake.
1896. Ticonderoga Street, Dresden Center; Ver-montville; Standish; Nelliston.
1897. South Cornith; Cranberry Creek; Rensselaer in place of Greenbush; Osborn's Bridge; Watervliet First Avenue; Watervliet Third Avenue.
1898. Barton Hill; Ellenburgh Center; Cherubusco; Morrisonville; Savoy; East Poestenkill; Ellenburgh Depot.
1899. Root Center; Bolton Landing; Street Road; Center Brunswick.
1900. Trout Lake joined with North Bolton; Wad-ham's Mills; Long Lake.
1901. Rockton changed to Forest Avenue Amster-dam; Meco attached to Bleecker; The First Church, Lansingburgh becomes the First Church Troy; Hedding Church Lansingburgh becomes Hedding Church Troy; Danby Four Corners.
1902. McKowansville attached to Guilderland; Dorloo attached to Hyndsville and Seward; Township attached to Knox; Rensselaer Broadway; Rensselaer First Church; Center Glenville, Scotia, War-nerville, Whallonsburgh.

1903. Schenectady Bellevue; Schenectady Union Street; Middle Grove in place of Jamesville.
1904. Schenectady Broadway; Schenectady Grace Church.
1905. Grooms attached to Rexford Flats; Pine Grove.
1906. North Bush.
1907. Riverside.

CHAPTER V

DISTRICTS AND PRESIDING ELDERS BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TROY CONFERENCE.

Freeborn Garretson was elder or presiding elder of the first charges of the New York Conference which lay within the bounds of what was afterward the Troy Conference; and he presided over many charges without our bounds. This was in 1788 and the years following; before the charges over which an elder presided were called a district.

In 1793 Thomas Ware was appointed elder over this territory. In 1794 the territory was divided and Thomas Ware and Freeborn Garretson were appointed elders over the two parts.

In 1795 Thomas Ware and George Roberts were elders. In 1796 Freeborn Garretson, Sylvester Hutchinson, and John McClaskey were elders over the large tract which included the charges within the bounds of the present Troy Conference, and many charges in the surrounding territory.

In 1797 Garretson and McClaskey were over our territory, and they began to be called presiding elders.

In 1798 Garretson and Sylvester Hutchinson were presiding elders.

In 1799 William McLenahan and Sylvester Hutchinson were presiding elders, as it is printed in the General Minutes.

In 1800 William McLenahan, Freeborn Garrettson and Shadrach Bostwick were the presiding elders.

In 1801 names began to be given to the districts, and McLenahan was presiding elder of Albany District, and Bostwick presiding elder of Pittsfield District.

In 1802 the Methodist Episcopal Church was divided into Conferences and the Conferences into districts, and this arrangement continues to the present day. The Albany District was attached to the Philadelphia Conference with William Colbert, presiding elder. Freeborn Garrettson was presiding elder of the New York District of the New York Conference, and Shadrach Bostwick presiding elder of the Pittsfield District of the New York Conference, and these districts included all the charges within our present bounds, and many besides.

In 1803 Albany District of the Philadelphia Conference had Elijah Woolsey as presiding elder, and Pittsfield District of the New York Conference Sylvester Hutchinson as presiding elder, the New York District no longer containing any charges within our present bounds.

In 1804 the Albany District was transferred from the Philadelphia to the New York Conference and the record stands :

Albany District, Elijah Woolsey, presiding elder.

Ashgrove District, Daniel Brumley, presiding elder.

In 1805 there were the same districts and the same presiding elders.

In 1806 a new district was created ; and we have Rhinebeck District, Peter Moriarty, presiding elder, in which a few of our charges were located ; and Ashgrove District, Daniel Brumly, presiding elder, and Albany District, Elijah Woolsey, presiding elder.

During succeeding years the record stands as follows :

New York Conference.

- 1807. Rhinebeck District, Peter Moriarty, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, William Anson, P Elder.
Albany District, Henry Stead, P Elder.
- 1808. Rhinebeck District, Aaron Hunt, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, William Anson, P Elder.
Albany District, Henry Stead, P Elder.
- 1809. The same as 1808.
- 1810. Rhinebeck District, Aaron Hunt, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, William Anson, P Elder.

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- Hudson River District, Henry Stead, P
Elder.
1811. Rhinebeck District, William Anson, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, Peter Moriarty, P Elder.
Champlain District, Samuel Draper, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
1812. Rhinebeck District, Elijah Woolsey, P
Elder.
Ashgrove District, Peter Moriarty, P Elder.
Champlain District, Samuel Draper, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
1813. Rhinebeck District, Nathan Bangs, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, Peter Moriarty, P Elder.
Champlain District, Samuel Draper, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
1814. Rhinebeck District, Nathan Bangs, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, Henry Stead, P Elder.
Champlain District, Samuel Draper, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
1815. Rhinebeck District, Nathan Bangs, P Elder.
Ashgrove District, Samuel Draper, P Elder.
Champlain District, Henry Stead, P Elder.

- Hudson River District, Peter P Sandford, P Elder.
1816. The same as in 1815.
1817. Rhinebeck District, Ebenezer Washburn, P Elder.
- Ashgrove District, Samuel Draper, P Elder.
- Champlain District, Henry Stead, P Elder.
- Hudson River District, Peter P Sandford, P Elder.
1818. The same as in 1817.
1819. Rhinebeck District, Ebenezer Washburn, P Elder.
- Ashgrove District, Daniel Ostrander, P Elder.
- Champlain District, John B. Stratton, P Elder.
- Hudson River District, Eben Smith, P Elder.
1820. The same as in 1819.
1821. Rhinebeck District, Henry Stead, P Elder.
- Saratoga District, Daniel Ostrander, P Elder.
- Champlain District, John B. Stratton, P Elder.
- Hudson River District, Eben Smith, P Elder.

In this year Ashgrove drops out as the name
of a district and Saratoga takes its place.

1822. The same as 1821.
1823. Rhinebeck District, Henry Stead, P Elder.
Saratoga District, Eben Smith, P Elder.
Champlain District, Buel Goodsell, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
1824. The same as 1823.
1825. Rhinebeck District, Arnold Scholefield, P
Elder.
Saratoga District, Eben Smith, P Elder.
Champlain District, Buel Goodsell, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
1826. Rhinebeck District, Arnold Scholefield, P
Elder.
Saratoga District, John B. Stratton, P Elder.
Champlain District, Buel Goodsell, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Daniel Ostrander, P
Elder.
- 1827 Rhinebeck District, Arnold Scholefield, P
Elder.
Saratoga District, John B. Stratton, P. Elder.
Champlain District, Lewis Pease, P Elder.
Hudson River District, Phineas Rice, P
Elder.

Plattsburg District, James Quinlan, P E.

In this year the Plattsburgh District was constituted, and has remained one of the divisions of our Conference ever since.

1828. Troy District, Thomas Mason, P Elder.

Saratoga District, John B. Stratton, P Elder.

Hudson River District, Phineas Rice, P Elder.

Champlain District, Lewis Pease, P Elder.

Plattsburg District, John Clark, P Elder.

In this year the Rhinebeck District disappears, and the Troy District enters the list to become one of the permanent divisions of our Conference.

1829. Troy District, Thomas Mason, P Elder.

Saratoga District, John B. Stratton, P Elder.

Hudson River District, Phineas Rice, P Elder.

Champlain District, T. Spicer, P Elder.

Plattsburg District, John Clark, P Elder.

1830. The same as 1829.

1831. Troy District, Thomas Mason, P Elder.

Saratoga District, John B. Stratton, P Elder.

Hudson River District, M. Richardson, P Elder.

Middlebury District, Tobias Spicer, P E.
Plattsburg District, S. D. Ferguson, P Elder.
In this year the name of the Champlain Dis-
trict was charged to Middlebury.

CHAPTER VI.

DISTRICTS AND PRESIDING ELDERS AT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TROY CONFERENCE AND AFTERWARD.

When the Troy Conference was organized in 1832 the territory was divided into the following districts :

- 1832. Troy District, A. Scholefield, P Elder.
Saratoga District, H. Stead, P Elder.
Middlebury District, T. Spicer, P Elder.
Plattsburg District, S. D. Ferguson, P Elder.
From this time the record of districts and presiding elders is as follows:
- 1833. Troy District, Coles Carpenter, P Elder.
Saratoga District, H. Stead, P Elder.
Middlebury District, C. Prindle, P Elder.
Plattsburg District, S. D. Ferguson, P Elder.
- 1834. Troy District, Buel Goodsell, P Elder.
Saratoga District, Sherman Miner, P Elder.
Middlebury District, Cyrus Prindle, P Elder.
Plattsburg District, Samuel D. Ferguson, P Elder.
- 1835. Troy District, Buel Goodsell, P Elder.
Albany District, S. Miner, P Elder.
Middlebury District, J. M. Weaver, P Elder.

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- Plattsburg District, P C. Oakley, P Elder.
In this year Saratoga District drops out and
Albany District takes its place.
1836. Troy District, Buel Goodsell, P Elder.
Albany District, S. Miner, P Elder.
Middlebury District, J. M. Weaver, P Elder.
Plattsburg District, P C. Oakley, P Elder.
In the General Minutes for this year the
initials P E. are used instead of P Elder.
1837. Troy District, Buel Goodsell, P E.
Albany District, Sherman Miner, P E.
Poultney District, John M. Weaver, P E.
Burlington District, Merritt Bates, P E.
Plattsburg District, P C. Oakley, P E.
In this year Middlebury District disappears
and Poultney and Burlington Districts are
added to the list.
1838. Troy District, N. Leving, P E.
Albany District, C. Sherman, P E.
Poultney District, B. Marvin, P E.
Burlington District, M. Bates, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P E.
1839. Troy District, T Spicer, P E.
Albany District, C. Sherman, P E.
Poultney District, B. Marvin, P E.
Burlington District, M. Bates, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P E.

1840. Troy District, Tobias Spicer, P E.
Albany District, C. Sherman, P E.
Poultney District, T Seymour, P E.
Burlington District, M. Bates, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P E.
1841. Troy District, Tobias Spicer, P E.
Albany District, C. Sherman, P E.
Poultney District, T. Seymour, P. E.
Burlington District, Joshua Poor, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P E.
1842. Troy District, Tobias Spicer, P E.
Albany District, Ephraim Goss, P E.
Saratoga District, John M. Weaver, P E.
Poultney District, Truman Seymour, P E.
Burlington District, Joshua Poor, P E.
Plattsburg District, Charles P Clarke, P E.
In this year Saratoga District again appears
in the list.
1843. Troy District, John B. Stratton, P E.
Albany District, Ephraim Goss, P E.
Saratoga District, John M. Weaver, P E.
Poultney District, Truman Seymour, P E.
Burlington District, Joshua Poor, P E.
Plattsburg District, Charles P Clarke, P E.
1844. Troy District, John B. Stratton, P E.
Albany District, Ephraim Goss, P E.
Saratoga District, John M. Weaver, P E.

- Poultney District, John Clark, P E.
Burlington District, Joshua Poor, P E.
Plattsburg District, Truman Seymour, P E.
1845. Troy District, John B. Stratton, P E.
Albany District, Ephraim Goss, P E.
Saratoga District, John M. Weaver, P E.
Poultney District, John Clark, P E.
Burlington District, Barnes M. Hall, P E.
Plattsburg District, Desevignia Starks, P E.
St. Albans District, Hiram Meeker, P E.
In this year the St. Albans District was
added to the list of districts.
1846. Troy District, J. Clark, P E.
Albany District, J. Lindsay, P E.
Saratoga District, E. Goss, P E.
Poultney District, J. Ayers, P E.
Burlington District, B. M. Hall, P E.
Plattsburg District, D. Starks, P E.
St. Albans District, H. Meeker, P E.
1847. The same as 1846.
1848. Troy District, Z. Phillips, P E.
Albany District, J. Lindsay, P E.
Saratoga District, E. Goss, P E.
Poultney District, J. Ayers, P E.
Burlington District, Cyrus Meeker, P E.
Plattsburg District, D. Starks, P E.
St. Albans District, H. Meeker, P E.

1849. Troy District, Z. Phillips, P. E.
Albany District, J. Lindsay, P. E.
Saratoga District, E. Goss, P. E.
Poultney District, J. Ayers, P. E.
Burlington District, C. Meeker, P. E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P. E.
St. Albans District, S. D. Brown, P. E.
1850. Troy District, Z. Phillips, P. E.
Albany District, John Clark, P. E.
Saratoga District, D. Starks, P. E.
Poultney District, Sanford Washburn, P. E.
Burlington District, Andrew Witherspoon,
P. E.
Plattsburg District, John M. Weaver, P. E.
St. Albans District, S. D. Brown, P. E.
1851. Troy District, Z. Phillips, P. E.
Albany District, John Clark, P. E.
Saratoga District, D. Starks, P. E.
Poultney District, S. Washburn, P. E.
Burlington District, A. Witherspoon, P. E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P. E.
St. Albans District, J. Frazer, P. E.
1852. Troy District, B. M. Hall, P. E.
Albany District, Truman Seymour, P. E.
Saratoga District, D. Starks, P. E.
Poultney District, Lewis Potter, P. E.
Burlington District, A. Witherspoon, P. E.

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- Plattsburg District, J. M. Weaver, P E.
St. Albans District, John Frazer, P E.
1853. Troy District, Barnes M. Hall, P E.
Albany District, Truman Seymour, P E.
Saratoga District, D. Starks, P E.
Poultney District, Lewis Potter, P E.
Burlington District, A. Witherspoon, P E.
Plattsburg District, William Griffin, P E.
St. Albans District, John Frazer, P E.
1854. Troy District, Barnes M. Hall, P E.
Albany District, Truman Seymour, P E.
Saratoga District, Sanford Washburn, P E.
Poultney District, Lewis Potter, P E.
Burlington District, David P Hulburd, P E.
Plattsburg District, William Griffin, P E.
St. Albans District, Christopher R. Morris,
P E.
1855. Same as 1854.
1856. Troy District, Sanford Washburn, P E.
Albany District, Henry L. Starks, P E.
Saratoga District, Truman Seymour, P E.
Poultney District, S. P Williams, P E.
Burlington District, D. P Hulburd, P E.
Plattsburg District, William Griffin, P E.
St. Albans District, C. R. Morris, P E.
1857. Troy District, Sanford Washburn, P E.
Albany District, Henry L. Starks, P E.

- Saratoga District, Truman Seymour, P E.
Poultney District, S. P Williams, P E.
Burlington District, John B. Stratton, P E.
Plattsburg District, D. P Hulburd, P E.
St. Albans District, C. R. Morris, P E.
1858. Troy District, S. Washburn, P E.
Albany District, H. L. Starks, P E.
Saratoga District, T. Seymour, P E.
Poultney District, S. P Williams, P E.
Burlington District, J. B. Stratton, P E.
Plattsburg District, D. P Hulburd, P E.
St. Albans District, George C. Wells, P E.
1859. The same as 1858.
1860. Troy District, D. Starks, P E.
Albany District, William Griffin, P E.
Saratoga District, Lewis Potter, P E.
Poultney District, P P Harrower, P E.
Burlington District, J. B. Stratton, P E.
Plattsburg District, D. P Hulburd, P E.
St. Albans District, George C. Wells, P E.
1861. Troy District, D. Starks, P E.
Albany District, William Griffin, P E.
Saratoga District, L. Potter, P E.
Poultney District, Peter P Harrower, P E.
Plattsburg District, O. Gregg, P E.

CHAPTER VII.

DISTRICTS AND PRESIDING ELDERS OF THE CONFERENCE.—Continued.

The General Conference of 1860 transferred the Burlington and St. Albans Districts to the Vermont Conference, and they disappear from our minutes.

- 1862. The same districts and presiding elders as in 1861.
- 1863. The same as in 1862.
- 1864. Troy District, W. Griffin, P. E.
 - Albany District, R. H. Robinson, P. E.
 - Saratoga District, S. Meredith, P. E.
 - Poultney District, D. Starks, P. E.
 - Plattsburg District, O. Gregg, P. E.
- 1865. Troy District, Wm. Griffin, P. E.
 - Albany District, R. H. Robinson, P. E.
 - Saratoga District, S. Meredith, P. E.
 - Poultney District, D. Starks, P. E.
 - Plattsburg District, J. E. Bowen, P. E.
- 1866. The same as 1865.
- 1867. The same as 1866.
- 1868. Troy District, C. F. Burdick, P. E.
 - Albany District, S. Meredith, P. E.
 - Saratoga District, E. Watson, P. E.

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- Poultney District, I. Parks, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. E. Bowen, P E.
1869. Troy District, C. F. Burdick, P E.
Albany District, S. Meredith, P E.
Saratoga District, E. Watson, P E.
Cambridge District in place of Poultney Dis-
trict, S. Washburn, P E.
Plattsburg District, A. Witherspoon, P E.
Burlington District, transferred back from
the Vermont to the Troy Conference, B.
Eaton, P E.
1870. The same as 1869.
1871. The same as 1870, except that Oren Gregg
was P E. of Burlington District.
1872. Troy District, J. E. Bowen, P E.
Albany District, C. F. Burdick, P E.
Saratoga District, L. Marshall, P E.
Cambridge District, S. Washburn, P E.
Plattsburg District, A. Witherspoon, P E.
Burlington District, Oren Gregg, P E.
1873. Troy District, J. E. Bowen, P E.
Albany District, C. F. Burdick, P E.
Saratoga District, L. Marshall, P E.
Cambridge District, John M. Webster, P E.
Plattsburg District, T. A. Griffin, P E.
Burlington District, Oren Gregg, P E.
1874. The same as 1873.

1875. The same as 1874, except that Elisha Watson was P E. of Burlington District.
1876. Troy District, L. Marshall, P E.
Albany District, Homer Eaton, P E.
Saratoga District, D. W Dayton, P E.
Cambridge District, J. M. Webster, P E.
Plattsburg District, T A. Griffin, P E.
Burlington District, M. B. Mead, P E.
1877. Troy District, L. Marshall, P E.
Albany District, Homer Eaton, P E.
Saratoga District, D. W Dayton, P E.
Cambridge District, S. McKean, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Webster, P E.
Burlington District, M. B. Mead, P E.
1878. The same as 1877.
1879. The same as 1878.
1880. Troy District, F. Widmer, P E.
Albany District, J. E. C. Sawyer, P E.
Saratoga District, T A. Griffin, P E.
Cambridge District, S. McKean, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. M. Webster, P E.
Burlington District, J. J. Noe, P E.
1881. Troy District, F Widmer, P E.
Albany District, J E. C. Sawyer, P E.
Saratoga District, T A. Griffin, P E.
Cambridge District, B. B. Loomis, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. H. Bond, P E.

The Burlington District was again transferred to the Vermont Conference by the General Conference of 1880.

1882. Troy District, F. Widmer, P. E.
Albany District, J. E. C. Sawyer, P. E.
Saratoga District, T. A. Griffin, P. E.
Cambridge District, Homer Eaton, P. E.
Plattsburg District, J. H. Bond, P. E.
1883. The same as 1882.
1884. Troy District, Saml. M'Kean, P. E.
Albany District, D. W. Gates, P. E.
Saratoga District, Saml. Meredith, P. E.
Cambridge District, Homer Eaton, P. E.
Plattsburg District, J. H. Bond, P. E.
1885. Albany District, D. W. Gates, P. E.
Burlington District, J. W. Bennett, P. E.
Cambridge District, Homer Eaton, P. E.
Plattsburg District, A. D. Heaxt, P. E.
Saratoga District, Saml. Meredith, P. E.
Troy District, Saml. McKean, P. E.
- The General Conference of 1884 transferred the Burlington District from the Vermont Conference to the Troy Conference, and it has remained a part of our territory ever since.
1886. Albany District, D. W. Gates, P. E.
Burlington District, J. W. Bennett, P. E.

- Cambridge District, J. W. Eaton, P. E.
Plattsburg District, A. D. Heaxt, P. E.
Saratoga District, Saml. Meredith, P. E.
Troy District, Saml. M'Kean, P. E.
1887. The same as 1886.
1888. Albany District, J. W. Eaton, P. E.
Burlington District, J. M. Webster, P. E.
Plattsburg District, A. D. Heaxt, P. E.
Saratoga District, Henry Graham, P. E.
Troy District, W H. Hughes, P. E.
The Cambridge District was dropped out in
1888.
1889. The same as 1888.
1890. The same as 1889.
1891. Albany District, J. W. Eaton, P. E.
Burlington District, J. M. Webster, P. E.
Plattsburg District, Geo. A. Barrett, P. E.
Saratoga District, Henry Graham, P. E.
Troy District, W H. Hughes, P. E.
1892. The same as 1891.
1893. Albany District, J. W. Eaton, P. E.
Burlington District, J. J. Noe, P. E.
Plattsburg District, Geo. A. Barrett, P. E.
Saratoga District, Henry Graham, P. E.
Troy District, W H. Hughes, P. E.
1894. Albany District, J. H. Coleman, P. E.
Burlington District, J. J. Noe, P. E.

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- Plattsburg District, G. A. Barrett, P E.
Saratoga District, J. H. Brown, P E.
Troy District, T. A. Griffin, P E.
1895. The same as 1894.
1896. The same as 1895.
1897. Albany District, J. H. Coleman, P E.
Burlington District, J. J. Noe, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. W Eaton, P E.
Saratoga District, J. H. Brown, P E.
Troy District, Thos. A. Griffin, P E.
1898. The same as 1897.
1899. Albany District, J. H. Coleman, P E.
Burlington District, Geo. W Brown, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. W Eaton, P E.
Saratoga District, J. H. Brown, P E.
Troy District, T. A. Griffin, P E.
1900. Albany District, E. P Stevens, P E.
Burlington District, Geo. W Brown, P E.
Plattsburg District, J. W Eaton, P E.
Saratoga District, W H. Hughes, P E.
Troy District, D. W Gates, P E.
1901. The same as 1900.
1902. The same as 1901.
1903. Albany District, E. P Stevens, P E.
Burlington District, G. W Brown, P E.
Plattsburg District, C. V Grismer, P E.

- Saratoga District, W H. Hughes, P E.
Troy District, D. W Gates, P E.
1904. The same as 1903.
1905. Albany District, E. P Stevens, P E.
Burlington District, P L. Dow, P E.
Plattsburg District, C. V Grismer, P E.
Saratoga District, W H. Hughes, P E.
Troy District, D. W Gates, P E.
1906. Albany District, I. D. Van Valkenburgh,
P E.
Burlington District, P L. Dow, P E.
Plattsburg District, C. V Grismer, P E.
Saratoga District, Fred. L. Decker, P E.
Troy District, Eugene Wiseman, P E.
1907. The same as 1906.
1908. The same as 1907.

CHAPTER VIII.

SALARIES OF PRESIDING ELDERS.

The General Minutes in the early years of our history did not keep a record of the salaries which preachers received; but after our Conference was organized the minutes gradually took better shape. What the preachers received came under the two heads—Quarterage and Table expenses. There were certain amounts apportioned for these purposes, but the deficiencies were large and numerous. A table of the salaries of presiding elders from 1842 forward will have an interest for presiding elders and preachers of the present day.

In 1842 Tobias Spicer, Presiding Elder of the Troy District, had an allowance of \$200 for quarterage, and \$275 for table expenses. There was a deficiency of \$155, so that his actual receipts were \$320.

Charles Sherman, Presiding Elder of the Albany District, had an allowance of \$224 quarterage, and \$376 for table expenses, and the deficiency was \$116.18.

Truman Seymour, Presiding Elder of the Poultney District, was given an allowance of \$500 and suffered a deficiency of \$175.66.

The Presiding Elder of the Burlington District, Joshua Poor, received in all \$380.21, the deficiency being \$44.79.

The following table will show how it has fared with presiding elders to the present time in our Conference. Cents are omitted.

1843.	Troy District, Pres. Elder's Receipts	\$340
	Albany District, " "	529
	Saratoga District, " "	377
	Poultney District, " "	367
	Burlington District, " "	350
	Plattsburg District, " "	406
1844.	Troy District, " "	385
	Albany District, " "	550
	Saratoga District, " "	362
	Poultney District, " "	301
	Burlington District, " "	350
	Plattsburg District, " "	405
1845.	Troy District, " "	403
	Albany District, " "	548
	Poultney District, " "	374
	Saratoga District, " "	422
	Plattsburg District, " "	423
	Burlington District, " "	326
1846.	Troy District, " "	465
	Albany District, " "	580
	Saratoga District, " "	343

1846.	Poultney Dist., Pres.	Elder's Receipts.	\$389
	Burlington District,	" "	347
	Plattsburg District,	" "	478
	St. Albans District,	" "	288
1847.	Troy District,	" "	565
	Albany District,	" "	454
	Saratoga District,	" "	478
	Poultney District,	" "	419
	Burlington District,	" "	374
	Plattsburg District,	" "	478
	St. Albans District,	" "	324
1848.	Troy District,	" "	516
	Albany District,	" "	460
	Saratoga District,	" "	525
	Poultney District,	" "	400
	Burlington District,	" "	380
	Plattsburg District,	" "	500
	St. Albans District,	" "	423
1849.	Troy District,	" "	611
	Albany District,	" "	471
	Saratoga District,	" "	454
	Poultney District,	" "	402
	Burlington District,	" "	455
	Plattsburg District,	" "	480
	St. Albans District,	" "	363
1850.	Troy District,	" "	626
	Albany District,	" "	

1850.	Saratoga Dist., Pres. Elder's Receipts.		
	Poultney District,	"	"
	Burlington District,	"	"
	Plattsburg District,	"	"
	St. Albans District,	"	"
1851.	Troy District,	"	"
	Albany District,	"	"
	Saratoga District,	"	"
	Poultney District,	"	"
	Burlington District,	"	"
	Plattsburg District	"	"
	St. Albans District,	"	"
1852.	Troy District,	"	"
	Albany District,	"	"
	Saratoga District,	"	"
	Poultney District,	"	"
	Burlington District,	"	"
	Plattsburg District,	"	"
	St. Albans District,	"	"
1853.	Troy District,	"	"
	Albany District,	"	"
	Saratoga District,	"	"
	Poultney District,	"	"
	Burlington District,	"	"
	Plattsburg District,	"	"
	St. Albans District,	"	"

1854.	Troy District, Pres. Elder's Receipts.	\$700
	Albany District,	" " 554
	Saratoga District,	" " 500
	Poultney District,	" " 523
	Burlington District,	" " 461
	Plattsburg District,	" " 500
	St. Albans District,	" " 500
1855.	Troy District,	" " 770
	Albany District,	" " 603
	Saratoga District,	" " 537
	Poultney District,	" " 526
	Burlington District,	" "
	Plattsburg District,	" " 507
	St. Albans District,	" " 500
1856.	Troy District,	" " 625
	Albany District,	" " 575
	Saratoga District,	" " 556
	Poultney District,	" " 550
	Burlington District,	" " 537
	Plattsburg District,	" " 510
1857.	Troy District,	" " 855
	Albany District,	" " 616
	Saratoga District,	" " 523
	Poultney District,	" " 600
	Burlington District,	" " 575

	Plattsburg Dist., P	Elder's Receipts.	\$536
	St. Albans District,	" "	600
1858.	Troy District,	" "	925
	Albany District,	" "	860
	Saratoga District,	" "	484
	Poultney District,	" "	537
	Burlington District,	" "	525
	Plattsburg District,	" "	600
	St. Albans District,	" "	600
1859.	Troy District,	" "	1000
	Albany District,	" "	900
	Saratoga District,	" "	550
	Poultney District,	" "	600
	Burlington District,	" "	
	Plattsburg District,	" "	600
	St. Albans District,	" "	650
1860.	Troy District,	" "	1000
	Albany District,	" "	900
	Saratoga District,	" "	566
	Poultney District,	" "	600
	Burlington District,	" "	525
	Plattsburg District,	" "	600
	St. Albans District,	" "	650
1861.	Troy District,	" "	1000
	Albany District,	" "	900
	Saratoga District,	" "	650
	Poultney District,	" "	650

	Plattsburg Dist., P	Elder's Receipts.	\$650
1862.	Troy District,	" "	887
	Albany District	" "	900
	Saratoga District,	" "	650
	Poultney District,	" "	650
	Plattsburg District,	" "	650

It will be sufficient to complete this table by giving the salaries once in five years.

1867.	Troy District, Pres.	Elder's Receipts.	\$1200
	Albany District,	" "	1200
	Saratoga District,	" "	1000
	Poultney District,	" "	900
	Plattsburg District,	" "	1000
1872.	Troy District,	" "	1750
	Albany District,	" "	1700
	Saratoga District,	" "	1500
	Cambridge District,	" "	1100
	Plattsburg District,	" "	1000
	Burlington District,	" "	1000
1877.	Troy District,	" "	1750
	Albany District,	" "	2000
	Saratoga District,	" "	1400
	Cambridge District,	" "	1400
	Plattsburg District,	" "	1500
	Burlington District,	" "	1000

1882.	Troy District, Pres. Elders Receipts..	\$1988
	Albany District,	" " 2329
	Saratoga District,	" " 1935
	Cambridge District,	" " 1456
	Plattsburg District,	" " 1204
	Burlington District,	" " 953
1887.	Albany District,	" " 2345
	Burlington District,	" " 1114
	Cambridge District,	" " 1644
	Plattsburg District,	" " 1368
	Saratoga District,	" " 1710
	Troy District,	" " 2461
1892.	Albany District,	" " 2611
	Burlington District,	" " 1546
	Plattsburg District,	" " 1962
	Saratoga District,	" " 2363
	Troy District,	" " 2630
1897.	Albany District,	" " 2642
	Burlington District,	" " 1494
	Plattsburg District,	" " 1902
	Saratoga District,	" " 2411
	Troy District,	" " 2565
1902.	Albany District,	" " 2752
	Burlington District,	" " 1607
	Plattsburg District,	" " 2146
	Saratoga District,	" " 2496
	Troy District,	" " 2456

1906. Albany District, Pres. Elders Receipts ,	\$2751
Burlington District, "	" 2007
Plattsburg District, "	" 2468
Saratoga District, "	" 2540
Troy District, "	" 2548

For many years the apportionment for Presiding Elder has included, in addition to salary, an allowance covering house rent, furniture, traveling expenses, and printing, so that the income is not as large as appearances would seem to indicate.

CHAPTER IX.

PREACHERS' SALARIES IN THE TROY CONFERENCE.

Joseph Hillman, in his work on *Methodism in Troy*, finds authority for the statement that the preachers' allowance in the very early days was \$64 per year and traveling expenses, and that the General Conference of 1800 raised the amount to \$80. He asserts that in the same year in the New England Conference one preacher received \$47, another \$38 and another \$31.

In the General Minutes for 1778 the question is asked:

"What shall the preachers be allowed for quarterage?" Answer, "Eight pounds, Virginia currency."

The salaries were not reported during the earlier years of the history of our church, but we begin with the year 1840 and give some illustrations of the financial condition of Methodist preachers in those days. An amount was apportioned to the preacher, but he was not likely to get it all, and sometimes the deficiency was very severe. Preachers and Presiding Elders shared alike in small salaries and deficiencies.

In 1840 some of the deficiencies from the small salaries of the preachers were as follows: Castleton Mission, Dillon Stevens, deficiency \$84; New Lebanon, W. D. Stead, \$71; Wallingford, \$104; Schroon, \$70; Brandon, \$72; Chester, \$95; and the famous old secretary of the Conference, J. B. Houghtaling, at Pawlet, was deficient \$134. In 1841 the deficiencies amounted on various charges in dollars to \$69, \$60, \$83, \$105, \$96, \$80, \$108, \$112, \$159, and many smaller sums. In this year the minutes contain this statement: "It is deeply affecting, as well as mortifying, to have to report on our minutes so large an amount of deficiencies in the payment of the regular claims of many of the effective men, amounting to the sum of two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety-one cents! This large sum to be taken out of the small pittance allowed for the support of these active and faithful ministers of God and their dependent families! Where does this responsibility rest?"

On the Sand Lake and North Sand Lake Circuit, in 1842, there were three preachers, Dillon Stevens, Ensign Stover and Ezra Sprague, whose allowance was \$1,049 and their actual receipts \$666. A. A. Farr, at Dalton, with an allowance of \$370, received \$204. Amos Osborn, on the same charge,

received \$166, with a deficiency of \$108. J. B. Houghtaling, on Saratoga Circuit, had a deficiency of \$115 and received in all \$339. His colleague on the same circuit, C. Pomeroy, received \$315, with a deficiency of \$106. Stephen Parks, at Johnstown and Gloversville, had an allowance for quarterage and table expenses of \$300, but received only \$174; while his associate, A. A. Spear, with an allowance of \$316, received \$183. At Wallingford and Mount Holley, on the Poultney District, Albert Champlin received \$106, while his deficiency was \$205. C. H. Leonard, on Hinesburgh Circuit, Burlington District, received \$163, and his deficiency was \$163. His associate, Aaron Hall, had an allowance of \$180 and received it all.

On the Troy District, 18 of the 27 preachers had deficiencies in their allowances; on the Albany District 18 of the 32 preachers; on the Poultney District 22 of the 28 preachers; on the Burlington District 15 of the 27 preachers. On the Plattsburg District all of the 21 preachers except five received their full allowance.

In 1844 the number of preachers stationed was 156, and 95 of them experienced deficiencies, often amounting to one-half, and sometimes much more than one-half of the allowance. On the Charlton

charge, for example, the preacher received \$197 and had a shortage of \$272.

The minutes of 1845 show 159 stationed preachers and 96 deficiencies in salary, while those of 1846 show 162 preachers in service and 86 deficiencies in salary. David P Hulburd, this year, at Vergennes, on the Burlington District, received \$162 and met a deficiency of \$137.

The record of 1847 presents 162 effective preachers and 93 deficiencies in salary; that of 1848 shows 161 preachers and 81 deficiencies in salary.

The minutes for the following years show:

1849. Effective preachers, 157; deficiencies in salary, 78.

1850. Effective preachers, 174; deficiencies in salary, 73.

1851. Effective preachers, 181; deficiencies in salary, 72.

1852. Effective preachers, 182; deficiencies in salary, 59.

1854. Effective preachers, 189; deficiencies in salary, 36.

1859. Effective preachers, 195; deficiencies in salary, 35.

1860. Effective preachers, 213; deficiencies in salary, 47.

1861. Effective preachers, 157; deficiencies in salary, 24.

In 1861 the Burlington and St. Albans Districts were transferred to the Vermont Conference, and the number of our preachers was largely reduced.

Those who afterwards became the great men of Methodism did not fare any more sumptuously than their brethren. Dr. Daniel D. Whedon, in 1844, preached at Pittsfield, Mass., with quarterage \$200 and table expenses \$153. There was a deficiency of \$94, so that he actually received \$264. In 1845 he received his full allowance of \$391. The same year Dr. Thomas Armitage, who became a celebrated Baptist preacher in New York city, received on the Gloversville and Pleasant Valley Circuit \$336. The celebrated John P. Newman, afterwards bishop, preached in Amsterdam in 1856 for \$500. Elon Foster, who afterwards became celebrated as a compiler of books of illustrations, preached at East Hebron in 1856 for \$165. Dr. Erastus Wentworth preached at North Second Street, Troy, in 1863, for \$800. Dr. Robert R. Meredith, who was afterwards a famous preacher in many of the large churches of Methodism and became a power for good in one of the largest Congregational churches of Brooklyn, joined our

Conference in 1864 and preached in North Troy for \$700 per year.

In the earlier days of our history the preachers were not accustomed to share a deficiency with a Presiding Elder, as has been the practice for many years past. In 1844 John B. Stratton, Presiding Elder of the Troy District, received \$385 and had a deficiency of \$115, while J. Covil, Jr., at State street, Troy, received \$650, and Charles Sherman, at North Second street, Troy, received \$606, neither having any deficiency.

Ephraim Goss, Presiding Elder of the Albany District the same year, received \$550 and had a deficiency of \$49, while the leading pastors of Albany received \$600 and \$700 without any deficiency.

J. M. Weaver, Presiding Elder of Saratoga District, received \$362 and had a deficiency of \$115; his preachers, also, with nine exceptions, had to meet deficiencies, the salaries varying from \$400 and \$500 down to \$188, \$173, \$128, \$82, \$116, \$74. Truman Seymour, Presiding Elder of Poultney District, received \$301 with a deficiency of \$148, and the most of his preachers fared no better.

The salaries on the various districts were as follows:

1843. Troy District, Tobias Spicer, Presiding Elder. Presiding Elder's allowance, \$340. Troy, State street, Noah Levings, quarterage, \$200; table expenses, \$500; total, \$700. North Second street, M. Bates, quarterage, \$264; table expenses, \$386; total, \$650. The salaries varied from the above figures to \$200, \$191, \$176, \$177, \$173, \$156.

In the same year the Presiding Elder of the Poultney District received \$361. Only one man on his district received more — J. Covil, Jr., on Fort Ann Circuit, whose salary was \$373. The charges which paid the most on this district were Fort Ann, Middletown and Wells, East Whitehall and Hampton, and Benson and Orwell. These great circuits have long since gone to pieces, and some of the names — which are attached to stations — stand opposite very small salaries even to-day.

In 1842 the Presiding Elder of Albany District received \$483.

Albany — Division street, \$700; Garrettson Station, \$700; West Station, \$500; West Troy, \$500; Schenectady, \$500; Saratoga Spgs., \$500; Waterford and Cohoes, \$350; Johnstown and Gloversville, \$357 for two men.

Many of the largest salaries were paid by the large circuits which were served by two or three

men. Northampton Circuit this year paid \$673, which was the support of two men. The smallest salaries on Albany District for this year were \$183 and \$174 on the Johnstown and Gloversville Circuit, \$181 on the Amsterdam and Florida Circuit, and \$140 on the Malta and Ballston Circuit.

In 1842 and 1843 the salaries in the northern part of the Conference in some of the well-known charges ran as follows: Poultney, \$318; Granville, \$391; Castleton, \$348; Shelburne, \$315; Charlotte, \$340; Burlington, \$250; Plattsburg, \$373; Chazy, \$332; Beekmantown, \$329; Peru and West Plattsburg, \$800; Keeseeville, \$448; Moriah, \$348.

These figures show how some of the charges have gone up and others have gone down during the intervening years. It is likely that some of the largest of these salaries were divided among different men who served the circuits; and below these largest salaries we find, on the same districts, salaries in large numbers whose dollars were represented by the following figures: \$111, \$106, \$180, \$96, \$190, \$175, \$104, \$132, \$120, \$140, \$90, \$150, \$174, \$175, \$154, \$137, \$163, \$117, \$135, and a very large number between \$200 and \$300.

The division of salary into quarterage and table expenses was discontinued in 1852.

The following table will give the average salary in the Conference for the years named:

1842.	Average salary of preachers.	\$309
1847.	" " "	293
1850.	" " "	285
1854.	" " "	324
1856.	" " "	400
1857.	" " "	391
1858.	" " "	336
1859.	" " "	412
1860.	" " "	407
1861.	" " "	489
1862.	" " "	445
1875.	Average salary, including house rent.	867
1885.	" " " " "	841
1895.	Average salary, without house rent.	737
1906.	" " " " "	755

CHAPTER X.

THE GROWTH OF COMMITTEES IN THE CONFERENCE.

During the earlier years of our history the records do not give a complete statement of the business transacted by the Conference. After a time the business began to group itself about committees, and it is interesting to note the growth of these committees, how some have persisted from our earliest history to the present time, while others have dropped out. A review of the minutes shows that certain committees will appear one year and be absent the next, perhaps absent for a number of years, and then reappear. The committee on Memoirs, of course, appears in the list only when deaths had occurred in the membership of the Conference. These statements may be illustrated by giving the committees as they appear in certain years of the history of the Conference.

In 1842 the committees were: Stewards, Necesitous Cases, Bible Cause, Education, Sunday Schools, Parsonages and Furniture. The next year had the above, and also a committee on Memoirs. In 1844 a committee on Missions was added to the list. For a number of years the list

remained about the same, except that the committee on Parsonages and Furniture was omitted. In 1852 there were added to the list committees on Religious Services During Session, Temperance, To Publish Minutes, Post-offices. In 1853 there were added, Claims, Tracts, Slavery, To Publish Conference Missionary Report, with a select committee on the Metropolitan Church at Washington. In 1854 there was a committee on Finance, Conference Insurance Company, Troy University. There were added in 1855 committees On Proposed Amendments to the Ritual, Biblical Institute, on Resolutions from the Providence Conference. Many of these committees, in the very nature of the case, would be used for no great length of time.

In 1856 a committee was appointed to receive the tract collection, and in 1857 on Support of Superannuated Preachers, Conference Domestic Missions, The Evangelization of Ireland, and Wilberforce University. In 1860 appeared a committee on Religious and Anniversary Services, and in 1861 on State of the Church. In 1862 the committee on the State of the Church drops out and select committees are constituted on the State of the Nation, Troy University, Central Christian Advocate and Christian Advocate and Journal.

In 1863 a committee on Benevolent Contributions

was added, and in 1866 committees on the Christian Commission, Church Extension and Pastoral Address. Only one of these was permanent. The Christian Commission soon finished its work when the Civil War was over, and a Pastoral Address long since ceased to be a feature of our Conference. A committee on the Freedman's Aid Society appeared in 1867 and has continued, under a changed name, to the present time. There were also committees on Popular Amusements and Preachers' Salaries, neither of which has been permanent. The Conference of 1868 added committees on the Boston Theological Seminary, Conference Boundaries, Educational Aid, and the Troy Conference Historical Society. In 1869 were added committees on Missionary Jubilee and Furnishing Parsonages; in 1870 on Political Reform, American and Foreign Christian Union and Observance of the Sabbath; in 1872 on Obituaries; in 1873 Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union and Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the former lasting only a few years and the latter becoming a permanent committee of the Conference. In 1874 a committee was added on the Episcopal Fund; in 1875 on the Centennial, the Publishing Interests of the Church and on Claims for next Conference; in 1877 on Conference Relations, Centennial Fund, and again

a committee appears on the State of the Country — the former committee during the war was on the State of the Nation.

Certain committees came to be called Standing Committees, and a list of these for 1880 will show what committees had dropped out and which had become permanent at that time. Committees for 1880: Stewards, Finance, Claims, Education, Missionary Cause, Freedman's Aid, Tract Cause, Sunday Schools, Bible Cause, Church Extension, Temperance, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Publishing Interests, Episcopal Fund, Sabbath Observance, Memoirs, Post Offices, Religious Services, To publish Conference Minutes. In addition to these Standing Committees were each year some Special Committees to consider questions which did not relate to the permanent work of the Conference. From time to time additions were also made to the Standing Committees. In 1885 appears a committee on the Woman's Home Missionary Society, a special committee on nomination of officers for our Benevolent Societies and Educational Institutions; and in 1887 this committee was added to the list of Standing Committees, and has remained an important committee in the work of the Conference to the present time. In 1890 a Special Committee considered Young People's Societies, and a year

later this topic was added to the list of Standing Committees. The Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn presented its claims before our Conference and in 1893 was added to our list of Standing Committees. In 1895 a Standing Committee was added on Deaconess Work. In 1899 a Commission on Conference Entertainment was placed among the Standing Committees, and also a committee on the matter of a proposed Home for Superannuates at Saratoga, both of which dropped out the next year, and Troy Conference Missions appears in the list. In 1901 Domestic Missions is made a special committee; but in 1902 Troy Conference Missions is again placed under the head of Standing Committees, as is also the Committee on Conference Relations. Very few changes in the Standing Committees have been made for a number of years, which seems to show that the work of the Conference has taken definite and permanent form and is likely to continue along present lines.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Many resolutions were acted upon by the Conference which appeared only once; other matters were presented two or three times, and some a greater number of times.

PARSONAGE FURNITURE.

In the early years of our Conference history a committee was quite frequently appointed on parsonage furniture, and a report was printed in the minutes. Strong appeals were made to our people to furnish the parsonages with suitable furniture. The urgency of these early years no doubt led to the fact that in later years our parsonages have been fairly well furnished. Appeals of this character are found in the minutes of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1849.

UNIFORMITY OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

In 1859 resolutions were passed on "Uniformity of Public Worship," which was the beginning of the agitation which resulted many years later in the adoption by the General Conference of a uniform order of worship for the whole church.

BIBLE ANNIVERSARIES.

In 1844 resolutions were passed favoring the holding of Union Bible Anniversaries with other denominations.

TIME OF TAKING COLLECTIONS.

In 1846 the preachers were advised to take the S. S. Union collection in the month of August; the fifth collection (for wornout preachers) in October; the Missionary collection in January; the collection for necessitous cases in April, and the Bible collection when the Bible Agent could be present, or at such other time as was convenient. This was the beginning of the efforts that have been made in our Conference to determine the best time at which to take the various Conference collections. No very definite results have been reached, and the preachers for the most part decide the matter for themselves. In 1856 the time was again fixed for taking the Conference collections; the ten cent collection, a second collection for worn-out preachers, was abolished, and an unusually strong appeal was made for the fifth collection which became thereafter our Conference Claimants' collection. In 1884 the time was again fixed for taking the collections.

CHURCH MUSIC.

In 1847 long resolutions were adopted urging that religious persons only be employed to take the lead in this part of worship, but that all persons be urged to join in the singing. The people were recommended to "get up" singing schools under the direction of the members of our own church, and to use the tune books published at our book room. The use of instrumental music was strongly disapproved in one paragraph of the report. Many of us can remember when these church "singing schools" were a stated thing in many churches nearly every winter.

ENTERTAINING THE CONFERENCE.

Because of the difficulty of finding places large enough to entertain the Conference, the following resolution was adopted in 1848:

"*Resolved*, That no preacher shall consider himself at liberty to invite persons, friends or family, to take lodgings at the place of his entertainment during the session of the Conference; or change his lodgings from one place to another without the direction of the preacher in charge."

This difficulty did not grow less as cities and villages increased in size, but the Conference was

often left without an invitation for entertainment. Under such circumstances we have been fortunate in being able to go to Saratoga where the preachers could pay their own board at a reasonable rate. For many years a commission on Conference Entertainment has been appointed to equalize the expenses of the preachers in coming to and returning from Conference.

MISSIONARY SERMON.

In 1852 Stephen D. Brown was appointed to preach a Missionary Sermon during the session of the Conference, and the practice of having a Missionary Sermon as a part of the Conference exercises has continued to the present time. This is a proof of the strong hold which missions have always had on the Troy Conference. In 1855 there were Conference Sermons on Missions, Sunday Schools, and Tracts, and in 1856 sermons on Education and Bibles were added; but by 1858 all had disappeared but the Missionary Sermon.

ARRANGEMENT OF ANNIVERSARIES.

In 1852 a committee was appointed to arrange the anniversaries of the next session of the Conference. The practice in this matter has not been uniform. Sometimes a committee has been ap-

pointed for the purpose; but for many years the pastor of the church where the Conference was entertained and the Presiding Elder of the District arranged the anniversaries. For a number of years past the Commission on Conference Entertainment has attended to this matter.

NOMINATING STANDING COMMITTEES.

In 1853 a resolution was passed which has determined the action of the Conference to the present day:

"Resolved, That the Presiding Elders of this Conference be, and they are hereby constituted a committee to present, at the opening of the session next year, a list of all the Standing Committees and nominations of persons to officiate upon these committees, for the action of the Conference."

During all these years it has been the custom for the Presiding Elders to nominate the Standing Committees; and for quite a number of years they have nominated the Standing Committees a year in advance.

PASTORAL ADDRESSES.

The minutes of 1850 contained a lengthy pastoral address to our people in which much good advice was given; but they were chiefly warned against the evils of card playing and dancing.

There were no regular pastoral addresses until the year 1866 when the pastoral address appears as the first feature of the minutes. It is found in the minutes of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, is omitted in 1871, appears again in 1872, and makes its last appearance in 1873. These addresses were prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, and were printed in the minutes with the understanding that the members of our churches would read them. Many of the pastors no doubt read them to their congregation, on the Sabbath. They were evidently not considered an instrumentality of great advantage, for they continued to be employed for only a few years.

PARSONAGE LIBRARIES.

In 1868 the following resolution was presented and adopted, viz:

“That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into and report as to the expediency of commencing the work of furnishing all our charges with Parsonage Libraries.” This matter was agitated for a number of years but very little came of it, and the preachers still for the most part provide their own libraries.

TRANSFERS INTO THE CONFERENCE.

The transfer of men out of our Conference was noted in the minutes from the earliest period of our history; but no minute was made of the transfer of men into the Conference. New names appeared from time to time in the appointments of preachers to the charges, but there was nothing to indicate how the new men found their way into our Conference. In the minutes of 1867 in the proceedings of the second day is the brief sentence: "Transfer to this Conference of Dr. J. T. Peck was announced," and from that time to the present the transfer of men into the Conference has been announced by the bishop, and recorded in the minutes. Sometimes votes have been taken in the Conference requesting the bishops not to transfer a man into the Conference without transferring out some man of equal grade, but not very much has resulted from such resolutions.

In 1860 a resolution was adopted asking that, in future when any transfers are contemplated, the names be presented to the Conference, and the preachers be allowed to express their approval or disapproval of such transfers. One hundred and twenty-three voted for the resolution and none against it. This resolution has not accomplished

its purpose, for it is doubtful if a vote was ever taken in open Conference on the admission of a transfer. The Presiding Elders, however, have often been able to prevent transfers into the Conference unless others of equal grade have been transferred out.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

In the year 1867 the Freedmen's Aid Society first made its appearance in our Conference minutes, and it has not failed to put in an appearance to the present time, increasing in importance until it has become one of the most prominent enterprises of the church. Whatever the outcome of the colored question the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been given to the elevation of the colored race.

It is interesting to look at the names of the first officers of our Conference Society.

FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

JESSE T. PECK, *President.*

WM. H. TIFFANY, *Vice-President.*

F. A. SOULE, *Secretary.*

J. D. WHITE, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

O. GREGG,
J. KIERNAN,
J. M. WEBSTER,

R. R. KENNEDY.

W. J. SANDS,
A. McGILTON,
Wm. BLAKELY,

ORGANIZATION OF TROY CONFERENCE CHURCH
EXTENSION SOCIETY.

In 1866 we find this entry in the minutes:

"Resolved, 1. That we recommend the formation of a Troy Conference Church Extension Society, auxiliary to the Parent Society, and that we adopt the Constitution presented, with slight amendments.

"Resolved, 2. That we recommend that the collections ordered by the General Conference, for church extension purposes, be taken on each charge, and reported to the Conference as we report Missionary collections; said collections to be taken at such times as the committee on Benevolent Contributions may specify." Thus commenced the operations of this great society in our Conference; and the officers of the Conference Society have recommended to the General Society such charges within our bounds as seemed to need assistance from the funds of the Society.

AID TO YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY.

In 1858 a committee of three from each district was appointed "to afford aid and counsel to indigent young men preparing for the ministry." This arrangement did not last long, but was perhaps the beginning of what resulted afterwards in our Conference Education Society.

INCORPORATION OF TRUSTEES OF TROY CONFERENCE.

In the minutes of 1864 is found "An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The corporate trustees were:

TRUMAN SEYMOUR,	STEPHEN L. STILLMAN,
BARNES M. HALL,	WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
DESEVIGNIA STARKS,	RODMAN H. ROBINSON,
PETER P HARROWER,	WILLIAM H. MEEKER,
	WILLIAM H. TIFFANY.

INCORPORATION OF CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In 1865 is a list of the incorporators of Troy Conference Missionary Society:

MATTHEW SIMPSON,	JOSEPH E. KING,
W GRIFFIN,	JOEL SQUIER,

R. H. ROBINSON,	A. A. FARR,
SAMUEL MEREDITH,	GEO. L. CLARK,
DESEVIGNIA STARKS,	CHARLES G. SAXE,
ORRIN GREGG,	O. M. HUNGERFORD,
GEO. C. WELLS,	ROSCIUS R. KENNEDY,
JONAS PHILLIPS,	OSCAR F. THOMPSON.

Managers for 1865.

GEO. C. WELLS,	O. M. HUNGEFORD,
JONAS PHILLIPS,	CHAS. G. SAXE,
Jos. E. KING,	R. R. KENNEDY,
JOEL SQUIER,	O. F. THOMPSON,
A. A. FARR,	GEO. L. CLARK,

W R. BROWN, *Secretary,*
JONAS PHILLIPS, *Treasurer.*

ELECTING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

In 1863 Bishop Baker was not present at the opening of the session of Conference. "The Secretary of the last Conference called the brethren to order, and no one having been appointed by the bishop to preside, requested the Conference to ballot for a President from the Presiding Elders, according to the provisions of the Discipline."

"William Griffin was elected, took the chair and proceeded to open the Conference."

Again in 1877 there is this entry in the minutes: "The bishop not having arrived, Homer Eaton was elected President *pro tem.* by ballot."

PRESIDING ELDERS' REPORTS.

In the year 1871 the minutes contained a brief synopsis of each Presiding Elder's report, which may be considered a forecast of the practice of publishing in the minutes the reports of the Presiding Elders in full. It was not, however, until 1882 that the practice of printing the reports in full commenced, and it has continued to the present time. These reports furnish a very valuable history of the various districts of the Conference, and it is well worth while to print them each year in the minutes. In future years they will throw light on the growth of Methodism within the bounds of our Conference.

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION.

In 1873 the following item appears in the minutes:

"The committee on Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union presented their report, and Mrs. Anna Wittenmyer, Corresponding Secretary of that Society, addressed the Conference, after which

the report, with a form of Constitution, was adopted."

This was the beginning of an organization of women in the churches whose duties were to visit the families of the communities, in order to bring them to the Church, and induce them to lead a Christian life. They also reported to the pastors many persons whom they might visit with profit. The work of this Society did not lessen the labors of the pastor but rather increased them, for he was sent on many errands as a result of the calls of the ladies. Great good was accomplished, however. Our Conference Auxiliary of this Society did not last many years, but soon disappeared from our minutes.

CENTENNIAL AND SEMI-CENTENNIAL SERMONS.

By direction of the Conference, Dr. Bostwick Hawley at the session of 1876, preached a sermon in commemoration of the first centennial of American Independence, which was printed in the minutes. It was a historical review of the simultaneous growth of Methodism and the nation for a hundred years.

In 1882 Dr. Erastus Wentworth by appointment of the Conference, preached a semi-centennial sermon covering the fifty years' history of our

Conference. Unfortunately this was not published in the minutes, as it was a discourse of great historical value, Dr. Wentworth having figured prominently in many of the events which he described.

In 1884 Dr. Henry Graham by direction of the Conference, preached a centennial sermon on the organization of Methodism in America. The topic chosen was "The Influence of Methodism During the Century." The sermon was printed in the minutes of that year.

ADMISSION OF WOMEN TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In 1891 the vote on the eligibility of women as delegates to the Electoral and General Conferences was taken, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast...	193
For admission	52
Against admission	141

The vote of the churches was reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.	4,351
For admission	1,890
Against admission	2,461

A vote was taken in 1892 on the same question as sent around by the General Conference, with the result that 44 voted for the admission of women, and 114 against.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

In 1901 the new Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church was submitted for a vote to the Troy Conference. The record in the minutes is as follows:

"The vote was then taken on the adoption of the new Constitution for the Methodist Episcopal Church, as contained in the discipline of 1900, pages 356 to 362 inclusive. On motion, it was ordered that the members stand until counted. The result was:

In the affirmative	78 votes
In the negative	86 votes

COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE RELATIONS.

In 1899 the following resolution was passed by the Conference:

"On motion of J. H. Brown, it was
- "Resolved, That a committee on Conference Relations be appointed, to consist of one from each district."

In 1900 it was enacted that “ all members of the Conference desiring a change in their Conference relations (be) referred to the committee on Conference Relations.” These resolutions are apparently not based on any provisions of the discipline. The above resolutions put an immense power over their brethren into the hands of a small committee, and those who serve on this committee should never forget that they are dealing with the dearest interests of their brethren. It is true that there is provision for a review of the committee’s decision, but the decision of the committee is generally final.

THE LAYMEN’S ASSOCIATION.

In 1903 a Laymen’s Association was organized and a Constitution adopted. The object of the Association is stated to be “to enhance and perpetuate the power of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its mission of saving men, by promoting Christian fellowship; by familiarizing its members with the history and policy and projects of said church; and by engaging the more intelligent and active co-operation therein of the laity of the church.”

The Association meets each year at the session of the Conference on Friday forenoon. It is a fact

of great significance that the laymen should organize such an Association. The first officers were:

President, CHARLES GIBSON.

Vice-Presidents, B. H. RIPTON, L. B. LORD, GEO.
B. GREENSLET, W W BATES, H. S. KENNEDY.

Secretary, CHARLES MCKERNON.

Treasurer, E. H. STRANG.

CHAPTER XII.

THE TROY CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church very early in its history pronounced against slavery. In the General Minutes for 1780 we find:

“Quest. 16. Ought not this Conference to require those traveling preachers who hold slaves to give promises to set them free? Yes.

Quest. 17. Does this Conference acknowledge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and doing that which we would not others should do to us and ours? Do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom? Yes.”

The minutes of 1784 and 1785 also contain strong statements on the subject. The action of the church from year to year on this question belongs to the general history of Methodism. It will be interesting to know what attitude the Troy Conference took on the subject, and what resolutions were passed by that body. In the earlier years of our Conference the minutes contain very brief records of the business that was transacted. Com-

mittees were often appointed on various subjects, but no reports are printed in the minutes to show what action was taken. It was announced in the minutes sometimes that the reports were not all printed. Reports on some subjects were printed one year, and reports on other subjects the next year. This was done that the minutes might not be too large. The result is that we have in the minutes only an imperfect record of the transactions of the Conference.

As the conditions began to take shape which led to the Civil War the Conference began to speak very distinctly respecting the subject of slavery. There was great difference of opinion all over the Church as to the attitude that should be officially taken respecting this great evil. Some were very radical and some very conservative, but the greater part while having strong convictions on the subject thought it best to act with prudence. A violent controversy sprang up in the Church between the Abolitionists and those who were inclined to take more moderate views. Bishop Heding felt it his duty to attempt to check the extreme measures of the Abolitionists, and was accused of favoring slavery. As we look back over those dangerous times we are forced to the conclusion that men are rarely given the wisdom to

say and do the right thing when looking into the future and planning to overthrow a great evil. It is quite evident to us that neither side in this great controversy did and said the best things. And it seems that Providence concluded that the Abolitionists and their opponents would never properly dispose of the slavery question, for the remedy that was needed and applied was one which neither side would have thought of for a moment.

The tradition comes down that there was difference of opinion in the Troy Conference on the subject, and that some withdrew from the Conference because of the radical sentiments that prevailed. The minutes of 1853 show that at the Conference of that year a committee was appointed on slavery. The quite lengthy report of this committee is published in the minutes. After a lengthy preamble in which slavery is denounced in the strongest language the report closes with the following resolutions :

"Resolved. First. That we will use our influence to eradicate from the discipline whatever is capable of being plausibly construed to sanction slave holding, either in the ministry or membership, and secure for this evil the same treatment which has been extended to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Second. That we are in favor of a discriminating rule, making voluntary and mercenary slave holding and slave trading, a disqualification for church membership.

Third. That the General Superintendents be requested to present to the several annual Conferences, for their approval, preparatory to the action of the ensuing General Conference, the following rule on slavery, viz:

The buying or selling of human beings, except with a view to their emancipation, and the voluntary or mercenary holding of them in bondage.

Fourth. That a copy of this report be sent to the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and the *Zion's Herald* for publication.

S. PARKS,

J. THOMPSON,

A. WITHERSPOON,

J. B. HOUGHTALING,

T BENEDICT."

The minutes of 1855-1860 contain lengthy and energetic resolutions discussing the disciplinary phases of the question, and calling for such changes in the discipline as would make slave-holding inconsistent with membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1861 there was a committee on The State of the Church, which considered the question of slavery in the border States, and ex-

pressed approval of the action of the previous General Conference in making the discipline consistent on the subject of slavery.

In 1862 the Conference expressed approval of the General Government in its attitude on the slavery question; and a special committee on the State of the Nation in its report committed the Conference fully to the prosecution of the war, and recognized the hand of Providence in the sad events through which the country was passing. These two committees on Slavery and the State of the Nation were appointed at each Conference during the Civil War, and for a short time afterwards. In 1866 a committee on Slavery appeared for the last time, and its report contains the following passage: "What shall be done for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery? has been a standing question in our Church for generations passed. During the last twenty-five or thirty years, this question has elicited special interest and discussion at almost every session of the Conference. Brethren have differed respecting the answer; and sometimes in the warmth of discussion have *seemed* to differ in regard to the evil itself. But it is matter of congratulation that the majority of the body placed it in the ranks of anti-slavery Conferences at an early day in its history as an organization.

In the Providence of God, and as a result of moral, physical, and legal appliances, slavery no longer exists in the United States. It is constitutionally and legally dead. While we recognize the hand of God in the affliction of our country and the Church, for their mutual complication with slavery, we are grateful for the deliverance of both from this great evil, and for the healthful progress of public sentiment and the triumph of freedom and justice throughout our beloved country."

The committee on the State of the Nation continued until 1869, after which it too disappeared from our minutes. It survived the war long enough to give our Conference an opportunity to express itself respecting the financial questions which followed the war, and the great problems of reconstruction. The final report of a committee on the State of the Nation, adopted at the Conference of 1869, contains this passage:

"The vast debt which the rebellion entailed upon the nation is becoming gradually less, even while the burdens of taxation are considerably reduced. The great and difficult work of reconstruction is nearly finished. Notwithstanding the treasonable opposition encountered by a loyal Congress, order is gradually taking the place of confusion in the lately insurgent states; and their regeneration

will soon procure the peaceable fruits of righteousness." It is ground for congratulation that the Troy Conference took a correct and decided position on this great question, and gave its voice for the annihilation of one of the greatest evils which has threatened our country.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE TROY CONFERENCE AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Methodist Episcopal Church from its very beginning has regarded the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors as a great evil. At the Conference of 1780, soon after the very beginnings of Methodism in America, the question was asked: "Do we disapprove of the practice of distilling grain into liquor? Shall we disown our friends who will not renounce the practice?" The answer is, "Yes."

In the Conference of 1783 the question was asked: "Should our friends be permitted to make spirituous liquors, sell, and drink them in drams?" The answer is: "By no means; we think it wrong in its nature and consequences; and desire all our preachers to teach the people by precept and example to put away this evil."

It is evident that the earliest minutes of our Conference do not contain full reports of all the proceedings, and resolutions on the subject of temperance may have been passed which do not appear in the minutes. In 1852 resolutions on the

subject of temperance were printed in the minutes, and a year later in a set of very vigorous resolutions the principles of total abstinence and prohibition are laid down—principles which form the basis of temperance sentiment to the present day. Two of the resolutions are here given:

“Second. That the principle of entire abstinence from the manufacture, sale, and use of these drinks for the purpose of a beverage (the great bulwark of the temperance reform), is a great Christian principle, and no man should be allowed a place in the Christian church whose example and conduct are not conformed to the same.

“Fifth. That to rid the country of these evils, the passage, by our Legislature, of a law containing the substantial features of the Maine law is, in the judgment of this Conference, a measure feasible and safe and one full of hope, and loudly called for by the times; and that we will, in all suitable ways, aid the people in securing the blessings of such a law.”

Each year presented strong resolutions for the adoption of our Conference, and the wished-for prohibition which took the form of the Maine law was enacted in many States, of which New York was one. But the movement had only a brief existence. New York soon went back to the license

of liquor selling, and has continued the practice to the present day, except as it is modified by local option laws. The Civil War, which destroyed slavery, seemed to give new life and vigor to intemperance, and during the history of our Conference the warfare against intemperance has been characterized by alternate victory and defeat.

In 1860 the Conference not only passed resolutions against intemperance, but also pronounced strongly against the use of tobacco. For more than fifty years a committee on Temperance has been appointed each year, and a report brought forward for the consideration of the Conference. Some reports elicited considerable debate as to the best methods of advancing the cause of temperance. Especially has the question of political prohibition created some division in the Conference, but there has been little difference of opinion respecting the evils of intemperance. For many years the Conference has not only had a committee and a report on temperance, but for many years a temperance anniversary has been held each year at which able speakers have given rousing addresses, and plans have been laid for a more successful warfare against intemperance.

CHAPTER XIV

OBITUARIES.

The commendable practice of printing brief obituaries of deceased preachers, which might to all time afford biographies of their life and work, seems not to have commenced until 1844, and even then was not altogether continuous. William D. Stead, Daniel Holmes, and Charles Sherman departed in 1844, and brief biographies of them appear in the minutes. In 1845 the death of James Covell, Jr., is reported, but no obituary is printed. In 1847 three died, but no obituaries appeared; whereas, in 1848 one died and an obituary note appeared. In 1849 there was one death and a suitable obituary; but in 1850 there were four deaths and no obituaries. In 1851 there was a suitable obituary of the one who had died; and in 1852 three obituaries were printed. In both 1853 and 1854 obituaries were printed of all who had died, some of them quite lengthy; and the same was true of 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858. The custom had become firmly established by this time, and these obituaries afford brief biographies of the preachers who have died while remaining members of the Troy

Conference. In 1867 mention began to be made of the deaths of minister's wives, and very soon brief obituaries of those who had died were printed in the minutes. The noble Christian women who have faithfully assisted their husbands in years of ministerial toil deserve such recognition in the minutes of the Conference.

Soon after the preparation of memoirs for deceased ministers became the custom, memorial services began to be held, at which the memoirs were read, and remarks made by various brethren regarding their friends who had fallen in the ranks. This is always a very tender service, and is a fitting tribute to those who have given their lives to the Christian ministry.

CHAPTER XV.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CHURCHES OF THE CONFERENCE.

In 1833, the year after the Troy Conference was organized and the first year in which the statistics were given, the membership was reported as 18,442 whites and 50 colored. The membership in subsequent years was as follows:

Year	Whites	Colored
1834	18,311	69
1835	19,146	64
1836	19,324	61
1837	19,951	61
1838	22,039	105
1839	22,442	105
1840	24,607	78
1841	25,204	89
1842	25,952	84
1843	33,725	149
1844	29,840	124
1845	28,233	92
1846	26,393	121
1847	25,368	97
1848	24,632	84

Year.	Members.	Probationers.
1849	22,796	2,262
1850	22,780	2,996
1851	22,413	2,909
1852	22,774	3,279
1853	23,278	3,169
1854	23,576	3,641
1855	23,565	4,426
1856	24,134	3,771
1857	24,025	3,560
1858	24,771	6,089
1859	27,372	4,840
1860	27,903	3,957
1861	23,376	3,383

The Burlington and St. Albans Districts were transferred to the Vermont Conference in 1860, which caused a large falling off in membership

Year.	Members.	Probationers.
1862	23,858	2,826
1863	23,430	2,809
1864	23,039	2,864
1865	22,381	2,053
1866	22,172	4,374
1867	23,467	4,118
1868	24,260	4,148
1869	25,707	5,121

Year.	Members.	Probationers.
1870	27,601	4,977
1871	28,247	4,462
1872	29,123	4,086
1873	28,691	4,050
1874	29,550	5,058
1875	30,769	3,957
1876	31,546	5,817
1877	32,372	4,276
1878	33,128	5,081
1879	34,004	3,980
1880	34,673	3,883
1881	29,502	2,874
1882	29,879	3,314
1883	31,173	3,903
1884	30,762	3,123
1885	34,572	4,278
1886	35,856	4,501
1887	36,855	4,640
1888	38,250	4,152
1889	39,291	4,532
1890	40,054	3,875
1891	40,100	3,918
1892	40,795	3,723
1893	40,514	3,899
1894	41,473	6,026
1895	43,335	5,961

Year.	Members.	Probationers.
1896	44,715	4,728
1897	44,671	4,177
1898	44,675	4,222
1899	44,905	3,604
1900	45,603	3,485
1901	45,670	2,969
1902	45,153	3,754
1903	45,956	3,005
1904	45,876	3,078
1905	46,073	3,445
1906	46,081	3,315
1907	46,034	3,207
1908	46,430	3,233

In 1869 the Burlington District came back to its place in the Troy Conference and added somewhat to the membership. In 1880 the Burlington District was again transferred to the Vermont Conference, and the next year showed a dropping of nearly 5,000 members; and in 1884 when this district was brought back to Troy Conference there was an immediate increase of about 4,000 members. What is known as the Millerite movement in 1842, and some years following, produced a remarkable effect on the membership of Troy Conference. The extensive revivals that pre-

vailed brought into the Church many thousands, who soon fell away and were a great detriment to the cause of Christ. The minutes of 1843 show an increase of members amounting to nearly 8,000. The next year, 1844, shows a falling away of over 4,000 members, and for the years from 1845 to 1849 there was a decrease in membership of from 1,000 to 2,000 each year. Then the membership remained nearly stationary for four years. The loss of members during these years was about eleven thousand. With 1853 the membership began slowly to increase, but the increase was small for many years.

This table is a very interesting study of the growth of a church and shows the effect which certain obstacles may produce. It also makes clear the fact that the Millerite movement, the transfer of the St. Albans District to the Vermont Conference, and the shifting of the Burlington District twice to the Vermont Conference and back again to the Troy Conference, do not altogether account for the rise and fall of membership. There have been periods of extensive revivals with resultant increase of membership, and periods of religious sluggishness when the membership declined; and all our theories are not able to account for these changes. The figures of the

table will illustrate this fact. The year 1866 shows an increase of over 2,300 probationers. The minutes of 1870 report an increase of membership of nearly 2,000. In 1873 there was reported a decrease of 432 members. The year 1884 shows a like decrease. The year 1888 reports an increase of about 1,500 members, and 1895 an increase of nearly 2,000. The table shows that the number of probationers will be more than twice as many one year as another. All theories respecting revivals and respecting any methods of saving men will break down in the face of these figures.

CHAPTER XVI.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE VARIOUS CAUSES OF THE CHURCH.

The steady growth of the various collections taken in our Churches is a very interesting study to those who delight to trace the history of our Conference. It is not necessary to make a complete table, but as the collections were few in number during the earlier years of our history we may give them all for quite a number of years, and later on the figures for each decade will be sufficient. The following table will show how the amounts given by our people for the great causes of the Church have steadily increased with the passing years.

1840. Collected from circuits and stations for worn out preachers	\$617.67
1841. Worn out preachers	764.92
1842. Worn out preachers	904.57
For Missions	4,435.72
Am. Bible Society	1,383.61
1843. Worn out preachers	967.22
For Missions	2,809.33
Am. Bible Society	1,266.56

1844.	Worn out preachers.....	\$851.00
	For Missions	4,150.97
	Bibles	1,804.59
	Tracts and S. S. books.....	762.13
1845.	Worn out preachers.....	925.53
	Missions	4,508.14
	Bibles	1,397.67
	Tracts and S. S. books.....	592.18
1846.	Worn out preachers.....	1,181.47
	Missions	5,503.42
	Bibles	2,616.34
	Tracts	193.00
	S. S. books	1,705.42
1847.	Worn out preachers.....	1,183.84
	Missions	4,794.89
	Bibles	2,056.00
	S. S. books	2,165.30
1848.	Worn out preachers.....	992.16
	Missions	3,387.10
	Bibles	2,292.80
	S. S. books	2,072.05
1849.	Worn out preachers.....	1,021.31
	Missions	3,255.91
	Bibles	2,260.40
	S. S. books	2,072.05
1850.	Worn out preachers.....	1,112.01
	Missions	4,861.45

Bibles	\$2,404.46
S. S. Union	226.25
1851. Worn out preachers	1,142.97
Missions	6,554.29
Bibles	2,753.53
S. S. Union	180.40
1852. Worn out preachers	1,090.06
Missions	6,890.38
Bibles	2,404.23
S. S. Union	155.47
1853. Worn out preachers	1,253.19
Missions	8,414.61
Bibles	3,148.05
S. S. Union	205.72
1854. Worn out preachers	1,165.87
Missions	9,090.89
Bibles	3,364.17
S. S. Union	261.99
Tracts	1,906.65
1855. Worn out preachers	1,516.15
Missions	8,076.49
Bibles	2,835.41
Tracts	2,095.02
S. S. Union	386.84
1856. Worn out preachers	1,344.26
Missions	8,051.46
Bibles	3,206.17

	Tracts	\$1,125.16
	S. S. Union	442.83
1857.	Worn out preachers	1,466.56
	Missions	10,055.84
	Bibles	4,214.36
	Tracts	1,044.77
	S. S. Union	440.95
1858.	Worn out preachers	1,932.39
	Missions	9,115.45
	Bibles	3,128.12
	Tracts	723.64
	S. S. Union	412.95
1859.	Worn out preachers	2,311.89
	Missions	9,134.70
	Bibles	2,973.78
	Tracts	1,229.92
	S. S. Union	563.21
1860.	Worn out preachers	2,859.56
	Missions	9,607.95
	Bibles	3,126.89
	Tracts	838.34
	S. S. Union	952.98
1861.	Worn out preachers	2,106.71
	Missions	6,699.12
	Bibles	3,135.53
	Tracts	478.33
	S. S. Union	502.07
*	*	*
*	*	*

1870.	Conference claimants	\$4,665.76
	Missions	17,531.53
	Church Extension	2,060.04
	Freedmen's Relief	580.09
	Bibles	4,899.09
	Tracts	831.38
	S. S. Union.....	921.82

* * * * *

1880.	Conference claimants	\$3,990.28
	Missions	10,124.93
	Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	1,729.38
	Church Extension	2,811.42
	Freedmen's Aid Society.....	1,085.89
	Bibles	1,407.88
	Tracts	390.61
	S. S. Union.....	414.90
	Education	512.18

* * * * *

1890.	Conference claimants	\$6,829
	Missions	20,220
	Church Extension	2,363
	S. S. Union.....	481
	Tracts	454
	Freedmen's Aid	1,878

Education	\$2,405
Bibles	1,171
Woman's Foreign Miss. Society.	5,052
Woman's Home Miss. Society..	3,735
* * * * *	*
1900. Conference claimants	\$7,274
Missions	29,629
Church Extension	2,416
S. S. Union.....	467
Tracts	438
Freedmen's Aid	2,372
Education	2,658
Bibles	1,033
Woman's Foreign Miss. Society.	7,151
Woman's Home Miss. Society..	4,057
Troy Conference Home Missions	842
Brooklyn Hospital	356
* * * * *	*
1906. Conference claimants	\$8,261
Missions	39,848
Church Extension	2,504
S. S. Union.....	542
Tracts	389
Freedmen's Aid	2,543
Education	2,847

Bibles	1,161
*Woman's Foreign Miss. Society.	9,741
*Woman's Home Miss. Society	7,252
Troy Conference Home Missions	1,188
Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn.	1,292

This table contains many items of interest. It will be seen that the high water mark for the tract cause in our Conference was from 1854 to about 1860. A Troy Conference Tract Society was organized and the tract cause was greatly emphasized, in 1855 the collections for tracts amounting to over two thousand dollars. The officers in 1855 were: President, A. Witherspoon; Vice-Presidents, D. Starks, F. D. Hodgman, R. Fox, H. Dunn, R. R. Kennedy; Cor. Secty., E. Goss; Rec. Secty., J. Hillman; Treas., A. C. Gunnison, and a Board of Managers of twenty preachers and laymen. This unusual energy in connection with the tract cause did not last for many years, for in 1861 the collection amounted to only \$478, and it has hovered about \$400 from that time to the present.

The collections for the S. S. Union took various forms. From 1844 tracts and Sunday School

* Of these amounts \$2,543 was a special gift to the W. F. M. S., and \$850 a special gift to the W. H. M. S.

books were covered by one collection. In 1846 they were separated, and the collection for S. S. books amounted to \$1,705. For the years 1847, '48, and '49 there was no collection for tracts, but the collection for S. S. books alone amounted to over \$2,000 each year. In 1850 the S. S. Union collection commenced at \$226 and has remained at rather a low figure for the most part — a few times stretching up above \$900.

The collection for the American Bible Society took a firm hold of the affections of the people in the earlier years of our history. In 1842 it amounted to \$1,383; in 1846 to \$2,616; in 1851 to \$2,753; in 1854 to \$3,364; in 1857 to \$4,214; in 1861 to \$3,135; in 1870 to \$4,899; in 1880 to \$1,407; in 1890 to \$1,171; in 1900 to \$1,033; and in 1906 to \$1,161.

These figures show that the Bible cause does not appeal to our people as formerly. Many other collections have claimed their attention and liberality.

The Missionary Cause, with slight fluctuations, has steadily increased from the earliest years of our Conference history. The Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid Societies have not made so great an increase in the size of their collections. The collections for superannuates, or wornout preachers, or conference claimants, as they have been vari-

ously called, have varied somewhat from year to year, but have steadily grown in amount and in the affections of the people. During the earliest years of our Conference history there were two collections called the Fifth Collection and the Ten Cent Collection, which, with the draft on the Book Concern and the Chartered Fund, were applied to the needy among our ministry. A part of it however was given for the support of the bishops, and in aiding those in the active ministry who had not received their allowances; the rest going as at present to the wornout preachers, and the wives and children of deceased ministers. Many years ago, however, this money ceased to be applied to the support of our bishops, or to make up deficiencies in the salaries of effective preachers.

CHAPTER XVII.
TIMES AND PLACES OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS.

The names of Presiding Bishops and Secretaries are given:

Sessions	Date.	Place.	Presiding Bishop.	Secretary.
1	Aug. 28, 1833	Troy, N. Y.	Bishop Hedding....	J. B. Houghtaling.
2	Aug. 27, 1834	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	" Hedding....	" "
3	Aug. 26, 1835	Albany, N. Y.	" Emory....	" "
4	June 22, 1836	Pawlet, Vt.	" Waugh....	" "
5	May 31, 1837	Troy, N. Y.	" Hedding....	" "
6	June 6, 1838	Keeseville, N. Y.	" Morris....	" "
7	June 5, 1839	Schenectady, N. Y.	" Hedding....	" "
8	June 17, 1840	Middlebury, Vt.	" Roberts....	" "
9	June 2, 1841	Albany, N. Y.	" Soule....	" "
10	June 1, 1842	Burlington, Vt.	" Hedding....	" "
11	May 21, 1843	Troy, N. Y.	" Waugh....	" "
12	June 19, 1844	West Poultney, Vt.	" Hamline....	" "
13	May 7, 1845	Schenectady, N. Y.	" Hedding....	" "
14	May 27, 1846	Keeseville, N. Y.	" Janes....	" "
15	May 26, 1847	Albany, N. Y.	" Morris....	" "
16	June 14, 1848	Troy, N. Y.	" Hamline....	" "
17	May 30, 1849	Sandy Hill, N. Y.	" Hamline....	" "

TIMES AND PLACES OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS — Continued.

Sessions.	Date.	Place.	Presiding Bishop.	Secretary.
18	May 29, 1850	Saratoga, N. Y.; Mass.	Bishop Morris.....	J. B. Houghtaling.
19	May 21, 1851	North Adams, Mass.	"	"
20	June 16, 1852	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	"	Janes.....
21	May 11, 1853	Schenectady, N. Y.	"	S. D. Brown.
22	May 10, 1854	Albany, N. Y.	"	"
23	May 9, 1855	Troy, N. Y.	"	"
24	June 18, 1856	Burlington, Vt.	"	"
25	May 20, 1857	Pittsfield, Mass.	"	"
26	May 19, 1858	Middlebury, Vt.	"	William Griffin.
27	May 18, 1859	Saratoga, N. Y.	"	"
28	April 11, 1860	Lansingburgh, N. Y.	"	"
29	April 17, 1861	Albany, N. Y.	"	R. H. Robinson.
30	April 16, 1862	Troy, N. Y.	"	"
31	April 15, 1863	Fort Edward, N. Y.	"	"
32	Mar. 30, 1864	Amsterdam, N. Y.	"	"
33	April 5, 1865	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	"	W. R. Brown.
34	April 18, 1866	Cambridge, N. Y.	"	"
35	April 17, 1867	Pittsfield, Mass.	"	"
36	April 8, 1868	Albany, N. Y.	"	"
37	April 14, 1869	West Troy, N. Y.	"	Kingsley....

		Homer Eaton.	Bishop Ames.....	Homer Eaton.
38	April 28, 1870	Burlington, Vt.....	" Scott.....	"
39	April 12, 1871	Troy, N. Y.....	" James.....	"
40	Mar. 27, 1872	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Peck.....	"
41	April 24, 1873	Gloversville, N. Y.....	" Foster.....	"
42	April 15, 1874	Schenectady, N. Y.....	" Ames.....	"
43	April 21, 1875	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	" Scott.....	"
44	April 12, 1876	Albany, N. Y.....	" Foster.....	"
45	April 18, 1877	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	" Haven.....	"
46	April 17, 1878	Lansingburgh, N. Y.....	" Harris.....	"
47	April 23, 1879	Bennington, Vt.....	" Peck.....	"
48	Mar. 31, 1880	Burlington, Vt.....	" Wiley.....	"
49	April 20, 1881	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	" Simpson.....	"
50	April 19, 1882	Troy, N. Y.....	" Warren.....	"
51	April 18, 1883	Gloversville, N. Y.....	" Andrews.....	"
52	April 9, 1884	Amsterdam, N. Y.....	" Bowman.....	"
53	April 12, 1885	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Merrill.....	"
54	April 22, 1886	Pittsfield, Mass.....	" Harris.....	"
55	April 21, 1887	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Ross.....	"
56	April 11, 1888	Troy, N. Y.....	" Andrews.....	"
57	April 17, 1889	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Newman.....	"
58	April 16, 1890	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Hurst.....	"
59	April 22, 1891	Johnstown, N. Y.....	" Foster.....	"
60	April 13, 1892	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	" Joyce.....	"
61	April 12, 1893	Albany, N. Y.....	" Warren.....	"
62	April 11, 1894	Cohoes, N. Y.....	" Walden.....	"
63	April 17, 1895	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Fowler.....	"
64	April 15, 1896	Gloversville, N. Y.....	" Nine.....	"
65	April 21, 1897	Schenectady, N. Y.....	" Mallalieu.....	"
66	April 20, 1898	Saratoga, N. Y.....	" Goodsell.....	"
67	April 12, 1899	Burlington, Vt.....	"	"

TIMES AND PLACES OF CONFERENCE SESSIONS — Continued.

Sessions	Date.	Place.	Presiding Bishop.	Secretary.
68	April 18, 1900	Troy, N. Y.	Bishop Merrill....	Edwin Genge.
69	April 10, 1901	Saratoga, N. Y.	" Hurst....	"
70	April 10, 1902	Saratoga, N. Y.	" FitzGerald....	"
71	April 15, 1903	Saratoga, N. Y.	" McCabe....	"
72	April 6, 1904	Gloversville, N. Y.	" Cranston....	"
73	April 12, 1905	Saratoga, N. Y.	" Warren....	"
74	April 18, 1906	Saratoga, N. Y.	" Moore....	"
75	April 10, 1907	Saratoga, N. Y.	" Wilson....	"
76	April 15, 1908	Saratoga, N. Y.	" Burt....	"

It will be noticed at once from this table that during the earliest years of our Conference history the sessions were held much later than at present. The first three sessions were held the latter part of August; then for a number of years the Conference convened in May and June; and since 1860 the sessions have for the most part been in April. Three times the Conference opened the latter part of March but closed in April. In 1872 the appointments were read on April fool's day.

It is an interesting fact that the man who was elected secretary the first year the Conference convened continued to serve nineteen years — the longest period during which any person has occupied that office. Stephen D. Brown followed him, serving six years, William Griffin served three years; R. H. Robinson, four years; William R. Brown, five years; Homer Eaton, seven years; Joel W. Eaton, ten years; S. M. Williams, three years; J. H. Coleman, five years, and Edwin Genge has served fourteen years.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CONFERENCE EXAMINING COMMITTEES.

Great changes have been made in the courses of study for young preachers, and in the methods of examination. There was some carelessness in preparing the minutes in the earlier part of our history. Sometimes the list of examiners was altogether omitted; and in other cases it was given in the following form:

Committees of Examination.

1st Year. Names of Examiners.

2nd " " "

3rd " " "

4th " " "

The course of study for 1842 and 1843 was the same as that for 1844, which is given because some notable names appear in connection with it. The following is an interesting group — printed in 1844, to serve for 1845.

Committees on Conference Examinations, 1845.

1st Year. On Theology. T. Spicer, C. Meeker, J. Squier.

2nd Year. On Ecclesiastical History, Philosophy of Language and Logic. J. Covel, Jr., C. Devol, and M. L. Scudder.

3rd Year. On Mental and Moral Philosophy. D. D. Whedon, H. L. Starks, and B. M. Hall.

4th Year. Review of the preceding studies. J. T. Peck, T. Benedict, and A. Witherspoon.

Ten years later the course of study had been considerably enlarged, so as to include: Bible Doctrines, Common English, Systematic Divinity, Composition, Church Government, History, Preaching, and Biblical Criticism. By 1863 the course had included Wesley's Plain Account, Watson's Institutes, some of Fletcher's works, Butler's Analogy, Ancient Geography, Church History, and the Methodist Discipline. The method of examination was practically the same during all these years and for many years after. The young men who desired to enter the Methodist ministry were gathered into a large room and often from about nine in the morning until nine at night the committeemen one after another hurled questions at them from the various books which they had been required to study. If any young man did not understand the studies of the year he soon appeared at a disadvantage among the members of his class.

In 1878 an advance step was taken in the per-

fection of our system of examination for the young men who enter our Conference. With reference to the committees of Examination it was directed that "these committees shall conduct the regular examination of the candidate's as usual; and, in addition to this, shall be empowered to take into consideration the demands of the Conference for preachers, the age, family circumstances, literary and spiritual attainments of the candidates, and all other circumstances that may aid them in reaching a correct judgment. These committees shall have power to advise candidates to pursue a fuller course of study before applying for admission to the Conference, when in the judgment of the committee it seems best. The committees, after a thorough consideration of all the circumstances involved, shall be ready to report to the Conference respecting each candidate a definite opinion as to whether he should be accepted or rejected, a two-thirds vote of the committee being necessary to recommend any candidate." The substance of this has been in operation until the present time.

In 1896 the Conference adopted a plan of examination which had begun to be used with success in other Conferences, and has continued it to the present time. The main features of the plan are somewhat as follows: The examiners are ap-

pointed for four years, one-fourth each year. The studies are divided into six departments (1) Elementary; (2) Historical and Biographical; (3) Biblical Theology; (4) Systematic Theology; (5) Practical Theology and Ethics; (6) Philosophy.

The officers are a President and a Registrar, who are excused from the work of examining. All examinations are conducted in writing. The papers are marked on a scale of 100, and 70 per cent. must be obtained in any one study and a general average of 75 per cent. in order to pass the year's studies.

Mid-year examinations are also held in connection with our district preachers' meetings, for the accommodation of the young men who wish to divide the year's work.

The action of the General Conference in allowing our examining committees to accept certificates of graduation in certain studies from our Literary Institutions is greatly lessening the work of the Conference Examining committees, and will no doubt continue to do so more and more as the years go by.

CHAPTER XIX.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The following is the list of delegates to the General Conference from the Troy Conference since its organization:

1836

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. BUEL GOODSELL, | 4. SHERMAN MINER, |
| 2. TOBIAS SPICER, | 5. SAMUEL D. FERGUSON, |
| 3. NOAH LEVINGS, | 6. PETER C. OAKLEY. |

Reserves, JACOB HALL and TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

1840

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. TOBIAS SPICER, | 4. J. B. HOUGHTALING, |
| 2. NOAH LEVINGS, | 5. SHERMAN MINER, |
| 3. CHARLES SHERMAN, | 6. TRUMAN SEYMOUR. |

Reserves, CHARLES POMEROY and JOSHUA POOR.

1844

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. CHARLES SHERMAN, | 5. JAMES COVEL, JR., |
| 2. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, | 6. TOBIAS SPICER, |
| 3. JOHN M. WEVER, | 7. J. B. HOUGHTALING. |
| 4. S. COLEMAN, | |

Reserves, JESSE T PECK and JOSHUA POOR.

1848

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. TOBIAS SPICER, | 5. JESSE T. PECK, |
| 2. JOHN CLARK, | 6. JOHN FRAZER, |
| 3. TIMOTHY BENEDICT, | 7. ANDREW WITHERSPOON, |
| 4. BARNES M. HALL, | 8. JOHN M. EVER. |

Reserves, TRUMAN SEYMOUR and ZEBELON PHILLIPS.

1852

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. STEPHEN D. BROWN, | 6. TIMOTHY BENEDICT, |
| 2. BARNES M. HALL, | 7. D. STARKS, |
| 3. ANDREW WITHERSPOON, | 8. JOHN FRAZER, |
| 4. JOHN CLARK, | 9. REUBEN WESTCOTT. |
| 5. ZEBULON PHILLIPS, | |

Reserves, EPHRAIM GOSS and SEYMOUR COLEMAN.

1856

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, | 6. ZEBULON PHILLIPS, |
| 2. D. P. HULBURD, | 7. BARNES M. HALL, |
| 3. S. D. BROWN, | 8. STEPHEN PARKS, |
| 4. H. L. STARKS, | 9. S. WASHBURN. |
| 5. ANDREW WITHERSPOON, | |

Reserves, C. R. MORRIS and T. SEYMOUR.

1860

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ANDREW WITHERSPOON, | 5. EPHRAIM GOSS, |
| 2. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, | 6. HIRAM DUNN, |
| 3. D. P. HULBURD, | 7. JOHN NEWMAN, |
| 4. H. L. STARKS, | 8. P. P. HARROWER. |

Reserves, D. STARKS and Z. PHILLIPS.

1864

1. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, 4. B. HAWLEY,
 2. OREN GREGG, 5. J. E. KING,
 3. STEPHEN D. BROWN, 6. D. STARKS.
- Reserves, C. F. BURDICK and E. WATSON.

1868

1. WILLIAM R. BROWN, 5. R. H. ROBINSON,
 2. SAMUEL MEREDITH, 6. D. P. HULBURD,
 3. JESSE T. PECK, 7. E. WENTWORTH.
 4. JOHN E. BOWEN,
- Reserves, C. F. BURDICK and J. E. KING.

1872

1. HOMER EATON, 5. ANDREW WITHERSPOON,
 2. ELISHA WATSON, 6. S. WASHBURN,
 3. M. B. MEAD, 7. E. WENTWORTH,
 4. C. F. BURDICK, 8. S. MEREDITH.
- Reserves, D. P. HULBURD and J. E. KING.
Lay Delegates, WILLIAM WELLS and HIRAM A. WILSON.

1876

1. THOS. A. GRIFFIN, 4. HIRAM C. SEXTON,
 2. E. WENTWORTH, 5. JOHN M. WEBSTER.
 3. JOEL W. EATON,
- Reserves, L. MARSHAL and HOMER EATON.
Lay Delegates, GEORGE L. CLARK and WILLIAM WELLS.

1880

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM H. HUGHES, | 4. L. MARSHALL, |
| 2. SAMUEL McKEAN, | 5. J. W. THOMPSON, |
| 3. HOMER EATON, | 6. J. M. WEBSTER. |
- Reserves, S. MEREDITH and D. W. DAYTON.

Lay Delegates, HENRY M. SEELEY and JOSEPH HILLMAN.

1884

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. HOMER EATON, | 4. J. H. BOND, |
| 2. HENRY GRAHAM, | 5. T. A. GRIFFIN. |
| 3. J. E. C. SAWYER, | |
- Reserves, J. W. EATON and S. MEREDITH.

Lay Delegates, C. D. HAMMOND and J. B. GRAHAM.

1888

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, | 4. A. D. HEAXT, |
| 2. J. W. EATON, | 5. HENRY GRAHAM, |
| 3. HOMER EATON, | 6. D. W. GATES. |
- Reserves, J. H. COLEMAN and J. E. C. SAWYER.
- Lay Delegates, A. GUIBORD and C. D. HAMMOND.

1892

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. J. H. COLEMAN, | 4. W. H. HUGHES, |
| 2. HOMER EATON, | 5. GEO. A. BARRETT, |
| 3. C. H. DUNTON, | 6. J. W. EATON. |
- Reserves, H. C. FARRAR and HENRY GRAHAM.
- Lay Delegates, J. H. GUILD and C. D. HAMMOND.

1896

1. J. H. COLEMAN,
2. HOMER EATON,
3. J. H. BROWN,
Reserves, J. J. NOE and T. A. GRIFFIN.
Lay Delegates, DANIEL HAYS and C. D. HAMMOND.
4. GEO. A. BARRETT,
5. J. E. C. SAWYER,
6. W H. HUGHES.

1900

1. HOMER EATON,
2. JOHN H. COLEMAN,
3. GEO. W BROWN,
Reserves, J. H. BROWN and T. A. GRIFFIN.
Lay Delegates, HOWARD S. KENNEDY and
GEORGE B. GREENSLET.
4. J. E. C. SAWYER,
5. W A. HUGHES,
6. GEO. E. STOCKWELL.

1904

1. HOMER EATON,
2. E. P STEVENS,
3. JOHN H. COLEMAN,
Reserves, GEO. E. STOCKWELL and GEO. W BROWN.
4. CHS. V GRISMER,
5. EDWIN GENGE,
6. W H. HUGHES.

Lay Delegates:

1. WILLIAM H. SPERRY,
2. CHARLES Z. LINCOLN,
3. DANIEL KLOCK,
4. A. EDSON HALL,
5. FRED W HEWITT,
6. CHS. S. SCHERMERHORN.

1908

1. HOMER EATON, 4. JOHN H. COLEMAN,
 2. PURCELL L. Dow, 5. I. D. VAN VALKENBURGH,
 3. EUGENE WISEMAN, 6. CHARLES EDWARDS.
- Alternates, FRED L. DECKER and GEORGE E. STOCKWELL.

Lay Delegates, EDGAR D. RYDER, CHARLES Mc KERNON, THADDEUS D. SOUTHWORTH, JOHN COON, CHARLES Z. LINCOLN, H. P. LANSDALE.

Alternates, J. H. CORNELL, GEORGE B. GREEN-
SLET, HIRAM VANDENBURGH.

CHAPTER XX.

LAY DELEGATION IN THE TROY CONFERENCE.

In 1870 the report of the lay vote on Lay Delegation was printed in the minutes. "The Presiding Elders reported the vote on Lay Delegation in their several districts as follows:

"We, the undersigned, Presiding Elders of the Troy Conference, hereby certify the following to be the state of the vote on Lay Delegation in our several districts:

	District	For.	Against.
Troy		503	318
Albany	"	742	582
Saratoga	"	393	558
Cambridge	"	291	271
Plattsburgh	"	220	324
Burlington	"	323	239
		—	—
		2,472	2,292

Signed C. F. BURDICK,
 SAMUEL MEREDITH,
 E. WATSON,
 S. WASHBURN,
 BENNETT EATON,
 A. WITHERSPOON.

The vote of the preachers on the same question, that is, to so change the Restrictive Rule as to admit laymen to the General Conference, was taken at the Conference of 1870 with the following result:

For change of Restrictive Rule.....	84
Against " " "	97
Blank	I

This vote reveals the sentiment that prevailed among both preachers and laymen at that time. It would be difficult to find a preacher or a layman who would vote against Lay Delegation at the present time.

The first election of Lay Delegates to the General Conference was held in 1872, and Prof. William Wells of Union College and Hirman A. Wilson were elected delegates.

In 1894 the vote on equal lay and ministerial representation in the General Conference was taken with the following result: Ayes 10; noes 103. If the vote were taken now it would doubtless be quite different.

CHAPTER XXI.

LOCAL PREACHERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The minutes of the early years of the Troy Conference do not always report the number of local preachers, but frequently they are given, and by comparison we are able to determine to what extent they have decreased, as the stationed preachers have increased.

In the year 1842 there were 143 local preachers, some charges having as many as five or six. There were reported in 1843, 142 local preachers, one charge having 8, another 6, and many 3 or 4.

In 1844 there were 130, of which Beekmantown Circuit claimed 6. There were 157 traveling preachers this year. The local preachers of the Conference varied in number from 124 to 154 from the years 1845 to 1852. For nearly ten years the number of local preachers is not given in the minutes, but in 1862 there were 136, which is about the average of what it had been since 1842, while the number of traveling preachers, that is, those stationed on charges, was 148. In 1872 the number of local preachers was 125, and the number of stationed preachers was 204, quite a few

of whom were local preachers. The number of local preachers in 1880 was 142, and the traveling preachers 211, a few of whom were local preachers. In 1890 the number of local preachers was 140, and the number of preachers was 272, including those who were supernumerary and superannuated. In 1900 the number of local preachers was 112, and the number of preachers in the Conference, including superannuates, was 272. The number of local preachers in 1906 was 104, and the full number of preachers 260.

These figures seem to show that the number of local preachers is growing gradually less, and the number who take charges in the Conference is very small. Of the 104 reported in 1906 only 22 were appointed to charges.

A number of men who served as local preachers in their younger years afterwards joined the Conference and rose to more or less prominence. John Newman was a local preacher for a time, but was a member of the Conference while professor in Union College, and principal of Ripley Female College at Poultney, Vt.

Bennett Eaton served for many years as a local preacher and supplied charges in the vicinity of his home, and it was not until he was 44 years of age that he joined the Conference on trial. He served

many charges, was Presiding Elder of Burlington District, and a delegate to the General Conference in 1868.

The number of those who graduated from the local preachers' ranks to the regular ministry is very large, including many of the leading men of the Conference. To enumerate them would require something like a catalogue of the Conference membership, past and present. The local ranks have from the first been recruiting ground for the itineracy.

Many men remained in the local ministry all through life, or were in the regular ministry only a short time, and then located. Some of these men attained eminence in other employments, or as the result of genuine force of character. Perhaps the most unique man of this kind was Elijah Chichester, who spent a large part of his life as a business man in Lansingburgh, N. Y. He entered the traveling connection in 1799, located in 1807 after serving charges in the Troy Conference and one in Canada, and in 1852 returned to the regular ministry for three years, when death called him away. He was largely instrumental in building the first Methodist Church building in Lansingburgh in 1810. He was a man of great influence, and from his place of business was a

kind of oracle for all the Methodism of the surrounding country. He regretted in later years that he ever left the regular ministry.

Henry Clay Bascom, as a local preacher, for many years held revival services in the surrounding territory with great success. Later in life he became deeply interested in the political prohibition movement, and one year ran for Governor of the State of New York on the prohibition ticket. He was a speaker of unusual power.

William H. Poor for many years was a local preacher in our Conference, and was twice principal of Troy Conference Academy, and a man of fine abilities.

S. S. Eddy, another of our local preachers, was for many years an agent of the State Sunday School Association, and traveled about the State organizing Sunday Schools, and making addresses of great eloquence and power.

Rufus Wendell was for many years one of our local preachers, sometimes taking a charge, and always acceptable in the pulpits of the Conference. He was a writer of considerable ability, and published an edition of the Revised Bible.

Harvey Wendell, a business man of ability and success, was gladly welcomed to the largest pulpits of the Conference.

Giles S. Barhydt for many years held a license as local preacher. He is a successful business man, a writer of peculiar excellence, and a speaker in the social meetings of unsurpassed power.

It is impossible to make anything like a complete list of the local preachers who might justly be called prominent in the Conference.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONFERENCE BOUNDARIES.

Some charges lying on the borders of neighboring Conferences have been shifted from our Conference to others, and vice versa; but a controversy raged for many years between our Conference and the Vermont Conference over two entire districts which were a part of our Conference while the most of the charges were in the state of Vermont.

The minutes of 1855 contained the following resolutions :

“ WHEREAS, At the late General Conference an effort was made by certain parties to take a portion of the territory embraced within this, and attach it to the Vermont Conference; and whereas, such an arrangement would be a source of affliction to the preachers and people embraced within this territory; therefore,

“ *Resolved*, 1st, That we respectfully yet most earnestly protest against any such division or dismembership of the Troy Conference.

“ *Resolved*, 2nd, That we are opposed to any division whatever of this Conference for the next four years.

"*Resolved*, 3rd, That each Presiding Elder, having circuits or stations within the state of Vermont, be requested to lay this subject before the Quarterly Conference of such circuits or stations, at some time prior to the next General Conference, and that their action in the premises be forwarded to some one of the delegates elected by this Conference."

Thus began the long contest which transferred the parts of Vermont west of the Green Mountains back and forth between the Troy and the Vermont Conferences. And the attitude of the Troy Conference in the controversy is shown in these first resolutions adopted by our Conference. The Troy Conference has always shown a willingness to submit the matter to a vote of the Quarterly Conferences, or of the people, and abide by their decision.

The General Conference of 1860 transferred the Burlington and St. Albans Districts from the Troy to the Vermont Conference. The St. Albans District has to the present time remained a part of the Vermont Conference, the people seeming to prefer that relation. On the contrary, the people of the Burlington District continued to agitate for a restoration to the Troy Conference, and in the General Conference of 1868 the district was trans-

ferred to its old home. The people of the Vermont Conference were determined to secure this territory, and in the General Conference of 1880 the Burlington District was again made a part of the Vermont Conference.

The people and preachers of the Burlington District were so dissatisfied that the Troy Conference of 1881 appointed a commission consisting of Homer Eaton, D. W. Dayton, Henry Graham, W. H. Hughes, and John E. Bowen to proceed to Bradford, the seat of the Vermont Conference, to make an appeal to that body to consent to the retransfer of the Burlington District to the Troy Conference. Our commission presented its credentials and request for a readjustment of the boundaries, and an extensive debate followed in which all that was said in favor of transferring the Burlington District to the Troy Conference was said by preachers and laymen on the Burlington District. Some laymen of this district stood up and pleaded with tears running down their cheeks to be allowed to continue the Conference relations which had been so agreeable in the past; but their pathetic words fell upon unfriendly ears. Before a vote was taken the Bishops present—Bishop Andrews presiding and Bishop Harris his counsel—presented a paper which stated in sub-

stance what has been the position of the Troy Conference in this matter. The paper stated that it would be very desirable to have the entire state of Vermont constitute one Conference, provided all parties interested would consent to it; but that the opposition on the Burlington District was so great as to thwart such a purpose. After stating the case at some length the Bishops advised the Vermont Conference to consent to a retrocession of the Burlington District to the Troy Conference. The Vermont Conference by a practically unanimous vote refused to follow the advice of the Bishops.

In 1883 the Troy Conference took further action by passing the following resolutions: "Whereas, The committee on Boundaries at the General Conference of 1880 did so change the description of the boundaries of the Vermont and Troy Conferences as to take the Burlington District, as now constituted, from the Troy and give it to the Vermont Conference; and,

Whereas, We believe that such changes should not be made against the reasonable wish and protest of the Churches; and

Whereas, The Churches of the said Burlington District are so opposed to, and did, and do, so protest against being connected with the Vermont Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That Homer Eaton, W. H. Hughes, D. W. Dayton, Henry Graham, and W. J. Heath be, and they hereby are, appointed commissioners on Boundaries, as provided for in p. 390 of the Discipline, to meet a like commission from the Vermont Conference, the appointment of which we hereby respectfully request at its session to be held in St. Albans, Vt., April 25th inst., to re-adjust the boundaries between the Vermont and Troy Conferences.

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully, but earnestly, pray the said commission, if it shall be constituted, to restore the Burlington District to the Troy Conference."

The commission from the two Conferences met in Burlington, but was tied on every vote to restore the Burlington District to the Troy Conference. The General Conference of 1884, however, transferred the Burlington District from the Vermont to the Troy Conference, and it has remained a part of our territory to the present time.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TROY UNIVERSITY.

The minutes of 1854 contain the first reference to the Troy University, and for several years the Conference passed resolutions favoring such an institution and appealing to the people to contribute money for buildings and endowment. The Rev. Dr. John McClintock was elected President, and Charlton T. Lewis, a brilliant preacher, and Marvin R. Vincent were professors in the University. When Dr. McClintock retired, Dr. Randolph S. Foster (afterwards Bishop), was elected President, but the financial failure of the institution occurred before he began his duties. Perhaps the best statement of the history of Troy University will be the one put forth by the trustees when the institution was wound up on account of financial embarrassments. The history of this University constitutes some part of the history of Troy Conference, and some extracts from the statement put forth by the trustees will sufficiently show the relation of this institution to our Conference.

“The project of founding a University at Troy, was first entertained in the fall of the year 1853,

and assumed a definite form early in 1854. During that and the two following years, subscriptions to the amount of \$200,000 were obtained for the purpose of building and endowing the institution. These subscriptions were considered, and it is proper to say that they were, when made, good and reliable, and made by responsible parties. They were thoroughly scrutinized and pronounced to be so by a competent committee, appointed for the express purpose of examining them, and passing upon their value.

* "A small amount of the subscriptions was collected in 1854, but much the greater portion was not payable until 1855, 1856, and a large amount at later periods.

" When the financial embarrassments of 1857 occurred, wholly deranging the commercial and monetary affairs of the country, and prostrating large numbers of the business community, including not a few of those who had been considered as amply responsible, very many of the subscribers whose subscriptions remained unpaid became insolvent, and wholly unable to pay. Others, though not entirely bankrupt, were so far embarrassed in their pecuniary affairs, as to be unable to pay their subscriptions when due, but hoped to be able ultimately to pay them. Still others, and not a few,

taking advantage of the situation of affairs, refused to pay, and when urged and finally confronted by legal proceedings interposed defences founded on one pretense or another, many of which proceedings are still pending in the courts, while in many others judgment was ultimately recovered in favor of the University, but not until so much time had been gained by defending that the judgments, when obtained, were worthless, by reason of the defendants having in the meantime become irresponsible or gone to distant parts of the country.

"In the meantime, the trustees, acting in good faith and fully believing, as they were warranted in doing, that the funds would be realized in due time and sufficient amounts from the subscriptions to meet their expenditures, had commenced, erected, and completed the University buildings. A faculty of distinguished ability had been secured, duly installed, and entered upon the discharge of their duties. Students in respectable numbers presented themselves for admission, were examined, admitted, and the college curriculum was commenced under very encouraging circumstances.

"Thus far the University was a success. The course of instruction was pursued through four years, the period which bounds a full collegiate course of education, a new class entering each year,

and one class, the first which entered, when the University doors were opened, was graduated with the degree of A.B. in July, 1862, having first, with great credit to themselves and their instructors, passed the prescribed examinations.

"But before this stage had been reached in the history of the Institution, difficulties had begun to intervene, and those of no ordinary magnitude. The salaries of the professors must be paid, and, although several important chairs were unfilled (the duties pertaining to them being performed by those who already had their full complement of duties), thus reducing the number of professors employed to the minimum consistent with the scope of the Institution, the sum required for this purpose was about \$6,000 per annum. The fund relied upon for paying the salaries, it was confidently believed, would be sufficient for that purpose, and that belief was fully warranted by the situation of affairs at the time when the Institution was opened,—but there was a radical difficulty in the way of its realization. By the original plan, it was provided that after expending a specified amount in buildings and grounds the balance of the \$200,000 of subscriptions should be invested as a permanent endowment, the income arising from which should be applied to the payment of salaries of professors.

"In pursuance of this plan, all of the funds received from subscriptions, and applicable to that purpose, had been expended in the erection of the University buildings, but contrary to all expectation, and *fata*lly for the Institution, it was found that for the reasons already stated, but a small portion of the endowment fund had been realized and no income from that source, was available to meet the steadily accruing salaries of the professors, to which were added the current expenses for janitor, etc.

"To add to the embarrassment produced by this state of facts, there were mortgages on the real estate, the interest on which was steadily accumulating. The trustees used every exertion in their power to obviate the difficulty thus unexpectedly placed in their way. They not only used their best efforts to press and secure the collection of outstanding subscriptions, but by earnest and repeated appeals, endeavored to induce the friends of the Institution to come forward and aid it in this emergency, fully believing that it might, if properly sustained by its friends, be saved and established on a firm and secure basis.

"So confident were they of ultimate success, that in many instances individuals from their number advanced, from their own private means, consider-

able sums to meet the more pressing demands. They also made strenuous and continued efforts to induce individuals of known ability, to endow professorships, or contribute toward a general endowment fund.

"In this direction they received great encouragement, which for a considerable length of time, and down to the final transfer of the property, led them confidently to expect, that before affairs should assume a hopeless form, a gentleman of ample ability, who had repeatedly expressed an intention to do so, would come forward, and not only relieve the University from present embarrassment, but give it a large and sufficient endowment.

"In addition to those efforts, measures were vigorously prosecuted to secure the recognition and favorable action of various ecclesiastical organizations, in which they were, to a considerable extent, successful, several of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church having taken action, in the early months of the year 1862, extremely favorable to the interests of the University, which, but for the unexpected suspension of the collegiate course, could not have failed to be of great benefit to it. In the meantime, however, the expenses of the Institution were steadily accruing and the debts increasing. Over \$60,000 of the subscriptions re-

mained, as they still remain, unpaid. The salaries of the faculty were becoming largely in arrears. A number of floating debts, many of which had been due for periods of one, two, or three years were pressing, and creditors unwilling longer to be put off. The interest on mortgages was in arrear for nearly two years, and finally in July, 1862, the holders of one of the mortgages commenced a suit in foreclosure. The treasurer had no funds in hand with which to pay the amount due, and the trustees were entirely unable to raise the requisite amount. As a necessary consequence, a decree of foreclosure was obtained, and the property was advertised to be sold on the 25th day of October, 1862.

"The trustees, at this crisis in their affairs, renewed their efforts to induce the friend to whom they had been so confidently looking for aid, to interpose to save the institution from passing out of their control, and secure it permanently for the purposes for which it was founded, urging upon his attention the fact that it must be done immediately, if ever.

"* * * In this confident expectation, however, they were ultimately, to their utter surprise, wholly disappointed. The gentleman to whom they had so confidently looked for the necessary aid, and on whom they had depended, did not come for-

ward at the critical moment, as they had been led to believe he would, but wholly disappointed the expectation which had been raised, and as a necessary consequence, the University passed out of their possession. * * *

"They submit this statement, feeling confident that a simple recital of the facts will satisfy all who are interested that nothing but pecuniary aid to which it was entitled, and which they had a right to assume would be furnished, could have saved the Institution from passing, as it has, out of their control. That aid was not furnished, and hence the loss of an Institution of learning which might have been of inestimable value to the present and future generations.

TROY, April 15, 1863.

L. A. BATTERSHALL,	GEORGE GOULD,
DAVID COWEE,	LYMAN BENNETT,
L. R. AVERY,	N. S. S. BEMAN,
REUBEN PECKHAM,	D. KENNEDY,
HARVEY J. KING,	GEO. C. BALDWIN,
J. M. CORLISS,	Z. PHILLIPS,
GARDNER HOWLAND,	W L. VAN ALSTYNE."

The last reference to Troy University in our Conference Minutes occurred in 1863, when the report of the Committee on Education contained the

following sentence: "Your Committee regret to learn that the Troy Conference Academy has been temporarily suspended, and that the Troy University has passed into the hands of the Romanists." Those were humiliating days for the cause of education in the Troy Conference, but the present prosperous condition of our Conference Academy and the marvelous growth of Syracuse University seem to indicate that Providence has had us in mind all these years.

CHAPTER XXIV

ACADEMIES WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE TROY CONFERENCE.

The minutes of the Troy Conference contain very meagre reference to the academies within its bounds, and which to some extent came under its patronage; but enough is given to show that such schools existed, and that the Conference appointed some of its members as visitors to them, and in some cases appointed its preachers as principals or teachers in them.

In those days there were no High Schools in our villages, and there seems to have sprung up an intense desire for education among the masses, which made it necessary to found Academies in large numbers to supply the demand. It is not easy to find the facts respecting these institutions of learning, but a history of Troy Conference need not contain more than a reference to them.

In 1842 the minutes show that visitors were appointed to Jonesville Academy, Saratoga Springs Institute, and Charlotte Female Academy, as well as to our Troy Conference Academy. Our Conference Academy will not be mentioned in this list, as it will be considered in a separate chapter. The

location of Jonesville Academy, and the Saratoga Springs Institute are well known; and the Charlotte Female Academy was located at Charlottesville, town of Summit, Schoharie county, N. Y

Some years the minutes make no mention of these Academies, but usually visitors are appointed to them.

In 1846 Bakersfield Academy appears in the list of the Academies to which visitors were appointed, — an Institution located in Bakersfield, Vt., where some of our preachers received their academic training.

In 1849 and 1850 C. Bolster was appointed principal of Lansingburg Academy.

In 1853 visitors were appointed to the Richmondville Union Seminary. In the same year Dr. Joseph E. King took charge of a Seminary in Fort Plain.

In 1854 Washington County Seminary at Fort Edward appears in the list, as well as Warnerville Union Seminary, which was located in the town of Richmondville, Schoharie county. In this year Dr. Joseph E. King took charge of the Fort Edward Institute, which first bore the name of Washington County Seminary. A. J. Jutkins was appointed principal of Warnerville Union Seminary and a member of Richmondville Quarterly Conference.

In 1855 T. B. Pierson was reported as principal

of Hedding Literary Institute, and a member of Hudson street, Albany, Quarterly Conference. Lester Janes was appointed principal of Lansingburg Female Academy, and A. J. Jutkins principal of Schoharie Academy, as he was appointed again in 1856. The Hedding Literary Institute was somewhere down the Hudson below Albany, and without the bounds of our Conference.

In 1863 J. Newman and J. E. King were visitors to Elwood School in Saratoga Springs.

In 1860 Charles W Bennett was principal of the Union School, Schenectady, which at that time was an Academy, and was afterward transformed into the City High School.

In this year Barnes M. Hall was financial agent of Jonesville Academy.

In 1861 L. A. Austin was professor in Jonesville Academy, and Barnes M. Hall financial agent; and in 1862 Barnes M. Hall was appointed principal of the Academy

It is very noticeable that a large number of these Academies were located in Schoharie county. Whether there is any connection between this fact, and the other interesting fact that Schoharie county is strongly and persistently Democratic in politics, it is perhaps impossible to determine. For several years an Academy existed at Round Lake which was changed to a part of the Union Schools.

Undoubtedly the most noted of these Academies is the Fort Edward Institute over which Dr. Joseph E. King has presided continuously since 1854. The others have all disappeared before the High Schools which have sprung up so numerously in our cities and villages; but Fort Edward Institute is still flourishing under the skillful management of the veteran educator who has made it what it has been and is. In 1877 it was destroyed by fire, and when rebuilt was converted into a school exclusively for girls. The following brief statement will give some idea of the work done there during these years:

"December 7, 1854, in its new and capacious chapel, assembled the first school family of 22 teachers and 512 students. Since that there have been called to his aid in the faculty 112 men and 250 women; and students have been registered from 37 different States and from 16 other nationalities. Over 500 young men have received from his hand the credentials of the Institute, and 500 young women have graduated."

A large number of the preachers of our Conference received their academic training at this Institute, and remember it with great pleasure.

Some members of our Conference have been appointed to professorships in Institutions of Collegiate grade within our bounds. Dr. John Newman

in 1856 was appointed professor in Union College and remained there for a number of years; and McKendree Petty was appointed in 1853 a professor in Vermont University, and remained there until 1885.

CHAPTER XXV

THE TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY.

It has been the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church from its earliest years to found Academies in many of its stronger Conferences ; and the Troy Conference was no sooner organized than an Academy was established which has had a somewhat checkered history, but has accomplished great good.

The Troy Conference was set off from the New York Conference in 1832. At the session of the Troy Conference in 1833 the establishment of an Academy was brought under discussion, and committees appointed to advance the work. At the session of the Conference at Plattsburg in 1834 Tobias Spicer was appointed agent of Troy Conference Academy, and a charter obtained from the Legislature of Vermont. The incorporators were : John Stanley, Benjamin Barnet, Samuel P Hooker, Tobias Spicer, Samuel D. Ferguson, Noah Levings, Sherman Miner, Peter C. Oakley, and Timothy Benedict. The charter provided that the successors of the corporators were to be appointed by the Troy Conference. At the Conference of 1835 J. B. Houghtaling, and in 1836 S. D. Ferguson and

Cyrus Prindle were appointed agents for the Academy.

The walls of the building were erected in 1836, and the building was completed and opened for students in September, 1837; but the previous year, the school had been opened in another building with Rev. Sabin S. Stocking as principal.

The building cost about \$40,000, but there was not money enough to complete it, so that an embarrassing debt remained which plagued the trustees for many subsequent years.

The minutes of the Conference while not very complete respecting the operations of the Academy, still show that the school was very highly appreciated, and that the financial was the most difficult problem connected with its management. In 1842, when Jesse T. Peck was principal, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in order to render indispensable aid to the funds of the Wesleyan University, and also to assist our own Academy we will take up a collection in all our principal preaching places sometime during the year to come, to be divided equally between these Institutions."

In 1847 while Jesse T. Peck was still principal the Conference adopted the following resolution:
"Resolved, That we fully concur in the plan sub-

mitted by the trustees of Troy Conference Academy of calling upon our people for the sum of one dollar per member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the Troy Conference, to pay the entire debt of the Institution within the present year."

In 1848 the Conference expressed itself in the following terms: "*Resolved*, That we are highly gratified with the continued prosperity and usefulness of Troy Conference Academy. The increased number of pupils and the healthy condition of its annual finances are clear indications of the public confidence and the favor of Providence.

2. *Resolved*, That we are thankful to those brethren who have promptly responded to the call for a dollar a member to pay the debts of the Academy."

In the year 1852 the Conference was highly gratified with the great prosperity and usefulness of the school. The report of the Committee on Education contains the following: "The last published catalogue of this Institution shows a larger number of students in attendance during the academic year 1851-52 than during any preceding year of its existence." In speaking of the great good accomplished by the Academy the report says: "Has it not given to this Conference a large number of your most promising young members?"

This has continued to be the case during all the years that young men have attended the school, and is increasingly so at the present time.

Everything connected with the Academy was prosperous except its finances, and unfortunately debts incurred in erecting the building continued to embarrass the management. The financial difficulties became so great that in 1855 the Conference gave a perpetual lease of the property to Rev. Joshua Poor, and until 1863 he conducted the school as a private enterprise having only a nominal relation to the Conference.

In 1863 the interest of Rev. Joshua Poor in the Academy was sold to Rev. John Newman and Prof. Seaman A. Knapp, who at once changed the school into one for ladies only, bearing the name of Ripley Female College. Rev. Dr. Newman in 1865 became sole owner of the property, and the school had merely a nominal relation to the Conference.

Dr Newman proposed after a few years to sell the property back to the Conference, and the Conference voted to accept it again as a Conference school, provided sufficient money could be raised to present the Academy to the Conference free of debt. The money was raised and the property transferred to the trustees in trust for the Conference, August 26, 1873. For a year the Institution

was carried on as a day school by Rev. N. S. Cramer, under the supervision of the trustees. After its restoration as a Conference Academy it was opened August 27, 1874, with a boarding department, and a full corps of teachers. The old name, *Troy Conference Academy*, was restored by vote of the Conference, and it has continued in successful operation to the present time.

It is a remarkable fact that during the early years of Troy Conference Academy some of the leading men of Methodism were connected with it as principals or teachers. Almost at the beginning of its history Dr. Daniel Curry was at the head of the institution — a man who afterward was unsurpassed as a debater in General Conference, and as editor of our leading periodicals.

Jesse T Peck during the early years of the Academy was principal for several years. In after years he was a college president, Secretary of the Sunday School Union, and at length a bishop.

James Strong taught ancient languages in our Academy for a time, and was afterward widely known as a great oriental scholar, Professor of Oriental Languages in Drew Theological Seminary, and the author of many large and learned works.

Erastus Wentworth taught natural sciences for a time in our Academy. He afterward was a Mis-

sionary to China, a scholarly editor and a brilliant preacher.

Dr. Daniel C. Knowles in 1858 was Professor of Mathematics. Subsequently he was principal of other Conference Academies.

Nothing could more effectually exhibit the wonderful array of talent gathered in the faculty of the Academy during its early years than a list of its teachers for 1846, which is herewith appended.

FACULTY.

Rev. Jesse T Peck, Principal. Teacher of Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, and Belles Letters — afterwards college president and bishop.

Rev. John Newman, Teacher of Mathematics — afterwards Professor of Latin in Union College.

Rev. Erastus Wentworth, Teacher of Natural Science — afterwards Missionary and editor.

James Strong, Teacher of Ancient Languages — afterwards Professor in Drew Theological Seminary.

Henry R. Pieron, Acting Teacher of Mathematics — afterwards a leading citizen and banker of Albany, and Chancellor of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Benjamin F Larrabee, Teacher of Writing.

Rev. John E. Bowen, Teacher of English and Vocal Culture.

Frances Ann Wentworth, Preceptress — a sister of Rev. Dr. Wentworth.

Marion P. Hooker, Teacher of Modern Languages and Painting.

Lucy H. Perry, Teacher of Music.

Only a few years earlier Dr. Daniel Curry was teaching Moral Science and Belles Letters in the Academy.

A brief record of the principals enters legitimately into a history of the Academy. The school was opened in 1836 in an old building on the grounds and conducted there for a year. Rev. Sabin S. Stocking, a graduate of Wesleyan University in the class of 1835 had charge of the school for that year. Mr. Stocking taught in a boys school in Orange, N. J., after leaving Poultney, and subsequently became an Episcopal rector.

After the Academy building was completed in 1837, Daniel Curry became principal. His subsequent career of large usefulness in the church is given elsewhere.

After Dr. Curry retired from the principalship of the Academy the Rev. James Covel, Jr., a prominent minister of the Conference, was ap-

pointed principal in 1838, and served for a period of two years.

In the year 1840 the Rev. Jesse T. Peck was appointed principal and occupied the postion for several years. A sketch of his career is given elsewhere.

In 1848 Rev. Dr. John Newman, a graduate of Union College, who had been a teacher in the Troy Conference Academy for several years, was elected principal in succession to Dr. Peck. After three years' service he was chosen Professor of Latin in Union College, where he remained until he purchased the buildings of the Troy Conference Academy, and founded the Ripley Female College.

Following Dr. John Newman, Rev. Oran Faville became principal in 1851 for a single year. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University, was afterwards President of the Wesleyan Female College in Delaware, Ohio, and still later served as Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Iowa.

The next principal, commencing his term in 1852, was Rev. Jason F. Walker, a graduate of Vermont University. In subsequent years he became an Episcopal clergyman, and editor of a paper of that denomination.

The Rev. William H. Poor commenced a term

as principal in 1855 which continued for one year. In 1856 he was followed by Lewis Collins, who served for two years.

In 1858 Rev. Ralza M. Manly was elected principal, and remained for two years. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University. After leaving Poultney he became principal of an Academy at Randolph, Vt. He served as chaplain in the army during the Civil War, and established an Academy for the Higher Education of Colored Youths in Richmond, Va., and was later a professor in Wellesley College.

In 1860 Rev. William H. Poor, a graduate of Union College, was for the second time principal, and Rev. George S. Chadbourne was associated with him in the management of the school.

In 1862 Rev. John Newman, D. D., purchased the interest of Rev. Joshua Poor and opened a Female College, which he conducted for about twelve years.

In 1874 the Academy was conveyed back to the Conference and opened as a boarding school for young men and young women, with Rev. Martin E. Cady as principal. He occupied the position for three years, and then became principal of the Jennings Seminary in Aurora, Ill. After a time he became a member of the Rock River Conference,

and has since occupied prominent positions in the pastorate.

After the term of Rev. Martin E. Cady, the Rev. Charles H. Dunton, who had held for three years the position of professor of mathematics, was elected principal, and continued in that position for twenty years, when an impaired condition of health compelled him to retire for a period of rest.

Rev. Herbert A. Durfee, D. D., succeeded to the principalship for three years, and in 1900 Rev. Charles H. Dunton, D. D., was again elected principal. He continues in that important position to the present time (1908), having had charge of the school for twenty-seven years. His long principalship has left a deeper and more lasting impression on the school and Conference than that of any other man who has been at the head of the institution.

During the time that he has been principal of the Academy a debt of about \$5000 has been paid, an endowment of more than \$25,000 has been raised, the old building has been many times repaired, a new building for chapel and recitation rooms has been erected, a gymnasium and isolation hospital added to the buildings, a new heating plant provided, and a fine water supply furnished from a spring in the neighboring hills.

Our Academy has reached various classes of

people who would have suffered greatly without it. It has furnished a school home for higher education to large numbers of young men and women living in country districts and small villages where there are no high schools. Great numbers from these places find their way to the Academy, and there prepare for college, for teaching, or for a business career.

Many who have been belated in their education, and would be out of place in a graded High School come to the Academy and are able to complete a course of study.

The children of Methodist preachers flock to the Academy in large numbers, and are afforded unusual advantages.

One of the greatest benefits of the Academy is the academic training it affords to large numbers of young men preparing for the ministry. A large part of these, after a course in college and a theological seminary, join the Troy Conference, and furnish us with preachers thoroughly trained for their work.

During the Conference Session of 1908 the original building was burned and steps immediately taken to erect two new dormitories.

CHAPTER XXVI.

TROY CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

In the minutes of 1868 the following resolution appears: "*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, to draft a Constitution for a Conference Education Society, and report to this Conference at its next annual session." The committee did not present its report, however, until the session of 1870 when a Constitution was adopted organizing "The Education Society of the Troy Conference, auxiliary to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church." This Constitution is printed in full in the minutes of 1870, and was amended afterwards as occasion required. The original Constitution did not call for a collection in all our churches for the use of this Society, but subsequent General Conferences recognized such auxiliaries and provided for collections in our churches as the basis of a fund from which young men preparing for the ministry could receive aid in securing a suitable education. The Constitution as first adopted provided that the Board of Managers should be half laymen, but this was soon changed, and they were all selected from the members of the Conference.

The first officers appear in the minutes of 1871, and were:

President, JOHN NEWMAN.

Vice-Presidents,

J. E. KING, D. STARKS.

Secretary, M. HULBURD.

Treasurer, S. MCCHESEY.

Managers.—E. WENTWORTH, B. D. AMES, J. M. KING, J. W. EATON, W. H. L. STARKS, W. L. VAN ALSTYNE, S. V. R. FORD, J. W. OSBORN, H. A. WILSON, Prof. W. WELLS.

The collections for education were small for a number of years but they gradually grew larger until between two and three thousand dollars were raised each year for educational purposes. After the General Conference made provision for two Educational collections, the Children's Day collection in the Sunday School for the General Education Society of the Church, and the Education collection in the Church for whatever local enterprise the Conference might designate, there was considerable confusion respecting the moneys raised for educational purposes. The interpretation of the Discipline in the case was left to the pastors, and money which belonged to our Conference Education Society was often sent to the treasurer of the General Society, and money raised

at Children's Day exercises in the Sunday School was sometimes sent to the treasurer of our Conference Education Society. In time the provisions of the Discipline came to be better understood, and no great injustice was done to either Society.

Our Conference Society accomplished a vast deal of good, and aided a large number of young men to secure the literary training so necessary as a preparation for the ministry. The result was a raising of the standard of qualification for the ministry; and many men entered our Conference or others well qualified for their work who, without this aid must have entered the ministry lacking proper training, or altogether have abandoned the idea of preaching the Gospel.

The Conference took action in 1902 directing that the regular Education collection instead of being applied to our Conference Education Society should thereafter be used for the benefit of Troy Conference Academy, and such has been the direction of this collection to the present time. The Conference Education Society still continues in existence in order to collect the sums loaned to the beneficiaries of former years. The young men needing help in preparing for the ministry were turned over to the General Education Society of the Church, from which they receive such aid as is necessary.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE GROWTH OF METHODISM IN SOME OF THE LARGER CENTERS OF POPULATION.

Albany.

It has been conjectured that Capt. Thomas Webb must have preached in Albany perhaps earlier than Embury did in New York, and it seems very likely that he did, although there are no written records to depend upon. George Whitefield in his memorandum records that he preached in Albany the early part of July, 1770. There may have been other preaching from time to time, as itinerants traveled through this region.

In the General Minutes of 1790, before the division of the Church into Conferences, Albany appears as a charge with Freeborn Garretson as Elder, and James Campbell as preacher.

In the minutes of 1799 we find the two charges —*Albany City*, and *Albany Circuit* which included a vast stretch of the surrounding territory.

In 1829, after Conferences had been established, we have among the charges of the New York Conference, in Saratoga District:

Albany, South; and Albany, North.

In the minutes of 1831, New York Conference, Saratoga District, are found:

Albany — South Station; Garrettson Station.

In 1834, Troy Conference;

Albany; South Station,

Garrettson Station,

Wesleyan Chapel.

In 1835, Albany District had among its appointments:

Albany,

Division Street,

Garrettson Station,

Wesley Chapel,

West Albany.

In 1836 Albany, West Station was added to the above; and in 1843 Albany, Ferry St. appears in the list.

In 1844 First Church takes the place of Division St., and in 1846 First Church is changed to Hudson Street.

In 1847 Albany, Arbor Hill, appears in the minutes; in 1849 Albany, Washington Av; in 1853 Albany, Bethel Church; in 1855 Albany, City Mission; in 1856 Albany, Mt. Zion; in 1857 Albany Free Central Church; in 1859 Albany Broadway; in 1860 Albany, Lydius St. Free Church.

In 1864, Ferry St. drops out and Ashgrove takes its place; and in 1868 Albany Sunday School Union Missions appears.

In 1869 Trinity appears, Washington Av. disappears, while Arbor Hill and Broadway are united.

In 1870 Grace Church takes the place of Arbor Hill and Broadway, while Central Av. and Pine Plains are added to the list, and in 1883 Benjamin St. appears among the appointments of the city.

In 1881 the memorable Garretson Station Church disappears from the minutes, and St. Luke's takes its place; in 1884 Albany, South Mission appears; and in 1885 Albany, First Church, appears again, and Hudson Av. drops out.

Such are the bewildering changes that have taken place in names and locations of the Methodist Churches of Albany.

It will be interesting to compare the membership of the Methodist Churches in these prominent places at different periods from the organization of the Conference to the present time.

In 1833, the year after the Conference was organized, the membership in the Churches of Albany was 654. In 1843, 2,139 members were reported from all the Churches of Albany; in 1853,

1,018 members and 97 probationers; in 1863 there were 1,388 members and 150 probationers; in 1873 there were 1,587 members and 94 probationers; in 1883 there were 1,644 members and 85 probationers; in 1893 there were 1,656 members and 89 probationers; in 1900 there were 1,728 members and 69 probationers; and in 1906 there were 1,922 members and 103 probationers.

The growth of Methodism in Albany on the whole has been slow, and some of the downtown Churches have suffered severely from the encroachments of business; but other uptown Churches are enjoying a large measure of prosperity.

Amsterdam.

Amsterdam first appears in the minutes in 1836; Amsterdam, East Main, in 1893; and Amsterdam, Forrest Av., in 1901.

In 1837 Amsterdam reports 138 members; in 1844 there were 146 members; in 1853 there were 222 members and 16 probationers; in 1863 there were 332 members and 3 probationers; in 1873 the members were 290, and probationers 5; in 1883 there were 400 members and 70 probationers; in 1893 full members 1,002, probationers 111; in 1900, members 1,031, probationers 105; in 1906,

members 1,196, probationers 26. This is a fine record for a prosperous village.

Burlington.

Burlington, Vt., appears in the general minutes in 1823, and in 1824 reported 57 members. In 1830 Burlington reported 554 members, but there were undoubtedly included members who were attached to outlying appointments, for in 1839 Burlington had only 207 members; and in 1844 there were 225.

In 1853 there were still fewer — the report being 128 members and 21 probationers. In 1855 there were Burlington First Church and Second Church, which was the next year changed to Pine Street.

In 1858 the record stood.— Burlington First Church 134 members, 8 probationers; Pine Street 94 members, and 31 probationers; and in 1873 Burlington 273 members, and 10 probationers, the two churches having been consolidated.

In 1885 there were 420 members, and 75 probationers; in 1893 there were 446 full members and 46 probationers; in 1900 the members were 712, and probationers 65; in 1906 there were 720 members, and 15 probationers.

Cohoes.

In 1839 Cahoes Mission appears in the minutes, the spelling being somewhat changed some years afterwards. Another Church was organized in 1877, and the minutes contain—Cohoes First Church and Second Church. The next year the Second Church was called Park Av., and in 1881 St. James.

The growth is indicated by the following table of membership:

1844 Cohoes and Waterford had 267 members;

1853	Cohoes,	140	members,	12	probationers
1863	"	298	"	6	"
1873	"	375	"	30	"
1883	"	390	"	4	"
1893	"	585	"	44	"
1900	"	648	"	28	"
1906	"	658	"	64	"

These figures show a steady increase in this growing city.

Gloversville.

Gloversville first appears in the minutes of 1839; and in 1875 when another Church was organized we find in the minutes — Gloversville First

Church and Gloversville Second Church. The next year the name of the Second Church was changed to Fremont Street.

Fulton Street Mission was opened in 1892 and continued for a single year.

In 1888 Gloversville, North Main Street, was added to the list; and we have at the present time (1908), the three Churches, First Church, Fremont St., and North Main Street. In 1844 Gloversville and Pleasant Valley had 270 members.

The membership of Gloversville in 1853 was 204, and 46 probationers; in 1863, 277 members; in 1873 there were 612 members and 130 probationers; in 1883 there were 1,187 members and 49 probationers; in 1893 there were 2,292 members and 110 probationers; in 1900 there were 2,603 members and 95 probationers; and in 1906 there were 2,498 members and 108 probationers.

The growth of Methodism was slow at first, but about 1870 it began to make rapid strides, and for many years there has been an unusually large number of Methodists in proportion to the population.

Glens Falls.

Glens Falls first appears in 1824 as an attachment to Sandy Hill, with John Clark preacher. In 1825 both places reported 177 members; 1833 both places reported 159 members.

1853	Glens	Falls	180	members,	20	probationers
1863	"	"	240	"	65	"
1873	"	"	400	"	75	"
1883	"	"	651	"	19	"
1893	"	"	700	"	10	"
1900	"	"	701	"	14	"
1906	"	"	1,048	"	181	"

The Methodist Church in this growing village has become one of the largest and most prosperous in the Conference.

The first Methodist class was organized in Glens Falls in 1824, although Methodist preaching had been held there and in the surrounding country for many previous years by Richard Jacobs and Henry Ryan, lay preachers, and by Timothy Dewey and the able and eccentric Lorenzo Dow. The old stone Church was erected in 1829. The next Church was burned in 1864, and a new building was erected, which soon had to be enlarged. In 1907 the present magnificent building was erected to accommodate the growing congregation.

Johnstown.

In 1829 Johnstown first makes its appearance in our general minutes, although a class was organized much earlier, and the next year reports 166 members; in 1839 there were 415 members.

When it had become a station it reported in

1853	full members	79,	probationers	40
1863	" "	144,	"	2
1873	" "	180,	"	12
1883	" "	433,	"	78
1893	" "	625,	"	85
1900	" "	902,	"	88
1906	" "	935,	"	1

There has been a steady and rapid growth in this Church which equals the growth of the flourishing village in which it is located.

Mechanicville.

This Church did not find a place in our Conference minutes until 1842, and the record of its growth is as follows:

1853 Mechanicville, with Stillwater Village,
156 members and 6 probationers.

1863	Mechanicville	123	members,	4	probationers
1873	"	217	"	22	"
1883	"	186	"	12	"
1893	"	223	"	47	"
1900	"	476	"	1	"
1906	"	629	"	35	"

The growth of this strong Church in a thriving village during recent years has been very rapid.

North Adams.

This strong Church was quite late in entering our Conference, its first appearance as a separate charge in the minutes being in 1846. The record is as follows:

1853	members	242,	probationers	15
1863	"	358,	"	23
1873	"	347,	"	34
1883	"	600,	"	50
1893	"	970,	"	40
1900	"	1,022,	"	42
1906	"	816,	"	20

There was preaching in North Adams many years before it appears by name in the minutes. As early as 1802 it was a part of a circuit which bore the name of Adams. The first Church was erected in 1824.

Plattsburgh.

Plattsburgh first appears in the General Minutes as an appointment in 1800; and the following year reported 247 members. The record then is:

1810 there were 618 members; 1820 there were 579 members; 1830 there were 91 members.

It is evident that the former members included the members of a circuit which centered in Plattsburgh.

In 1839 Plattsburgh had 102 members and in 1844 the membership was 140. In

1853	121	members and	30	probationers
1863	238	" "	33	"
1873	160	" "	10	"
1883	234	" "	16	"
1893	343	" "	48	"
1900	521	" "	22	"
1906	594	" "	25	"

The growth for many years has been steady, and a strong Church has grown up in this beautiful village on the west shore of Lake Champlain.

Pittsfield.

Pittsfield was among the very first to appear as a preaching place in the General Minutes of our Church. It commenced its long and honorable career in 1792 with 224 members, and three preachers, being a circuit of considerable extent.

Its membership record is as follows:

1803	members	611
1813	"	443
1823	"	429
1833	"	209
1839	"	292
1844	"	293

1855	"	295,	probationers	20
1863	"	410,	"	12
1873	"	446,	"	37
1883	"	596,	"	96
1893	"	630,	"	71
1900	"	960,	"	10
1906	"	1,042,	"	70

This Church dates far back in the history of Methodism in this country, and has had a healthy and steady growth in the beautiful city where it is located and in the surrounding country. When it ceased to be the name of a circuit and became a station the membership dropped about one-half.

Rensselaer

Greenbush appears in the minutes in 1837; and Bath in 1870. The names of these places opposite Albany were changed to Rensselaer, and in 1902 we have in the minutes Rensselaer, Broadway, and First Church.

In 1839 Greenbush with Schodac Miss. reported 130 members.

In 1853 Greenbush had 75 members and 7 probationers; and in 1863 there were 180 members, and 20 probationers.

In 1873 Greenbush reported 187 members and 3 probationers; while Bath and East Albany had 220 members and 50 probationers.

In 1883 Greenbush had 159 members and 12 probationers; Bath 120 members and 8 probationers; in 1893 Greenbush 320 members and 75 probationers, and Bath 120 members and 22 probationers; in 1900 Rensselaer (formerly Greenbush) had 470 members and 9 probationers, while Bath-on-the-Hudson had 108 members and 3 probationers.

In 1906 we find in the minutes Rensselaer, Broadway and First Church with 538 members and 38 probationers.

Saratoga.

In the General Minutes of 1791 Saratoga appears with a membership of 100. Twelve years later, in 1803, there were 538 members; 1813 there were 491 members;

1823	669	members				
1839	501	"				
1844	166	"				
1853	240	"	and	22	probationers	
1863	388	"	"	21	"	
1873	480	"	"	129	"	
1883	500	"	"	180	"	
1893	640	"	"	79	"	
1900	715	"	"	100	"	
1906	849	"	"	30	"	

The large membership in the early years of the history of this Church is due to the fact that it was the center of a circuit, and reported members from the surrounding country. This is made apparent by the fact that two preachers were appointed to the charge. As soon as Saratoga became a station the membership dropped to a lower figure, and then began to build up to its present splendid proportions. This great summer resort has a noble Methodist Episcopal Church as one of its attractions.

Schenectady.

There are strong reasons for believing that Capt. Thomas Webb, when assistant barracks-master at Albany, preached in Schenectady several times in the year 1766. Dr. Samuel McKean when pastor in Schenectady in 1860 found a tradition among the oldest members of the Church that Capt. Webb preached there and a number were converted. Dr. McKean delivered an address on the beginnings of Methodism in Schenectady, which was printed, and is stored in the archives of the Historical Society of the Troy Conference.

George Whitfield also records that he preached in Schenectady during the forepart of July, 1770.

There can be no doubt that itinerant Methodist preachers who traveled far up the Hudson sometimes stopped at Schenectady to deliver their messages. In 1788 Bishop Asbury requested Freeborn Garrettson to take charge of nine young men for work in this Northern region. In 1789 Schenectada, as it was then spelled, appears as a preaching place in the General Minutes, with Lemuel Smith and Cornelius Cook as preachers. Garrettson records in his journal July 5th, 1789, that he preached in Schenectady at ten and at three o'clock in the English Church, and in the evening in a large hall. The English Church referred to was the St. George Episcopal Church, which is still in use by that denomination.

After one year Schenectady drops out, and for a number of years was probably a part of the Albany Circuit. In 1806 Rev. Andrew McKean was on the Albany Circuit, and near the close of the Conference year organized a Methodist Episcopal Church in Schenectady, and at the Conference of 1807 Samuel Howe was appointed pastor of the new Church. The Church thus organized worshipped in several places, but finally erected a large Church building on State street, and for many years was called the State St. Methodist Church. It now bears the name of the First Methodist Church of Schenectady.

In 1816 we have in the General Minutes — Schenectady and Schenectady Circuit — the circuit covering a stretch of territory outside the limits of the original charge. This Schenectady Circuit continued until 1821, when its name was changed to Berne Circuit.

In 1848 Schenectady, German Charge, was one of the appointments in our minutes, but later the German work fell to a German Conference.

The progress of Methodism in Schenectady was not very rapid for many years, and it was not till 1891 that the second Church was organized, bearing the name of Albany Street. After the General Electric Works were established, the city grew very rapidly and Methodism shared that growth.

In 1903 a Methodist Church was organized which bore the name of *Union Street*; and another bearing the name of *Bellevue* was connected with the Rotterdam charge.

In 1904 two other Churches sprang into existence in this growing city, called *Broadway* and *Grace Church*.

The membership in Schenectady in 1833 was 243. In 1843 the number had grown to 704; while in 1853 it had fallen to 329. In 1863 there were reported in the minutes 311 members in full, and 6 probationers; in 1873, 418 members and 10 pro-

bationers; in 1883, 500 members and 150 probationers; in 1893, 960 members and 80 probationers; in 1900, 1,549 members and 79 probationers; and in 1906 there were 2,751 members and 274 probationers. For many years the progress was slow, but for a number of years past the growth has exceeded anything within the bounds of our Conference.

A history of Methodism in Schenectady, published in 1907 in connection with Centennial exercises, gives an admirable account of the growth of Methodism in that city. The editors of the volume were Prof. W. C. Kitchin, Dean Benjamin H. Ripton of Union College, and the pastor of the First Church, Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, D. D.

Troy.

In his *History of Methodism in Troy*, Joseph Hillinan says that in 1793 there were a number of "zealous followers of Wesley" in Troy who used to meet in their homes for social religious services; that in 1795 Troy was placed on the Cambridge Circuit; and in 1800 was a part of the Pittsfield and Whittingham Circuit. The preachers of these circuits visited Troy in their rounds and the people became accustomed to Methodist preaching. For several years the name of Troy

does not appear in the General Minutes, but constituted a part of a circuit that bore another name.

In the year 1810 Troy appears as a charge in the Rhinebeck District of the New York Conference, with William Phoebus as preacher. In 1835, after the Troy Conference was organized, at the beginning of the Troy District we have:

Troy — State Street — North Second Street. In 1846 we find Troy, Third Street, and in 1847 Troy, Congress Street. In 1851 Troy, Levings Chapel; 1854 Troy, North Mission; 1856 Troy, Ladies' Home Mission; 1861 Troy, North Troy City Home Mission; 1867 Troy, Rail Av.; 1879 Troy, Wesley Chapel, appear as charges.

Congress Street drops out in 1881 and Trinity appears in its place, continuing to the present time. The Memorial Church appears in the minutes of 1887, and still maintains its place in the list.

In 1888 Vail Ave. changes its name to Grace, and North Second Street to Fifth Ave.

State Street and Third Street preserve the names which were given them respectively in 1835, and 1846; and Levings Chapel, which appeared in 1851, has dropped the latter half of its name.

In the year 1788 New City appears as a charge in the General Minutes, with Samuel Q. Talbot

and David Kendall as preachers. New City afterwards came to be called Lansingburgh. The first Methodist Church in Lansingburgh was erected in 1810 through the instrumentality of Elijah Chichester and Joel Ketchum, both located preachers. During many years Lansingburgh was a part of a circuit, and does not appear in the General Minutes as the name of a charge. In 1818 it was connected with Troy by name with Samuel Luckey as preacher. For many years it does not appear by name in the General Minutes, but in 1827 we find Lansingburgh and Waterford joined together with Samuel D. Ferguson as preacher. This relation was maintained until 1835 when Lansingburgh became a separate charge. In 1890 Hedding Church, Lansingburgh, was organized, and the original church became First Church.

Lansingburgh was afterwards annexed to Troy by the Legislature of the State of New York, and in 1901 First Church, Lansingburgh, became First Church, Troy; and Hedding Church, Lansingburgh, became Hedding Church, Troy.

The membership in Troy in 1833 was 577, while Lansingburgh and Waterford reported 240. In 1843 Troy and Lansingburgh reported 1,481 members; in 1853 there were 1,225 members and 212 probationers; in 1863 there were reported 1,515

members and 165 probationers; in 1873 there were 1,720 members and 150 probationers; in 1883 there were 2,353 members and 308 probationers; in 1893 there were 2,854 members and 195 probationers; in 1900 there were 3,001 members and 168 probationers, and in 1906 there were 3,145 members and 146 probationers. The membership of the churches of Lansingburgh is included in that of Troy as Lansingburgh was annexed to Troy and is a part of that city at the present time. The growth of Methodism in Troy has been steady and healthful, and the city has a large number of prosperous churches.

Watervliet.

In 1824 Watervliet appeared in the list of appointments; and in 1849 the name was changed to West Troy, and we have West Troy, Washington Street, and West Troy, Ohio Street.

In 1888 the names were changed to West Troy, First Ave. and West Troy, Third Ave.

In 1897 the original name of Watervliet was assumed, and the charges appeared in the minutes as Watervliet, First Ave. and Watervliet, Third Ave.

The membership in Watervliet in 1833 was 280; and in 1843, 212. In 1853 there were 160 mem-

bers and 8 probationers ; in 1863, 158 members and 50 probationers ; in 1873, 378 members and 6 probationers ; in 1883 there were 341 members and 75 probationers ; in 1893 there were 617 members and 43 probationers ; in 1900 there were 667 members and 30 probationers, and in 1906 there were 634 members and 29 probationers. Here the growth of Methodism has been moderate, and has probably not kept pace with the growth of the population.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE GROWTH OF METHODISM IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS OF TROY CONFERENCE.

While the membership of the Methodist churches in our cities and larger villages has been gradually becoming larger, the very opposite was the case respecting the country charges during many of the earlier years of our Conference history. A large circuit took the name of some one place, while there were many preaching places within its bounds; and the returns of membership were from all the places in the circuit.

A number of the earlier charges that are mentioned in our General Minutes may be used to illustrate the manner in which circuits were broken up into stations, and as a consequence the membership in certain charges declined year by year.

Vergennes Circuit.

The Vergennes Circuit was organized in 1798, and will ever be memorable from the fact that Bishop Hedding was converted within its bounds the year of its organization.

It first reports a membership of 186. In 1799 a membership of 274 was reported; in 1800 there

were 343 members; in 1801 the members were 173; in 1805 the membership was 240; and in 1807 there were 326. The Vergennes Circuit then drops out of the minutes, and the name does not appear for many years. In 1844 Vergennes reports 70 members and thenceforth begins its growth as a station.

In 1853 it reported 54 members and 25 probationers. In 1869, Vergennes with Ferrisburgh, reported 118 members and 58 probationers. In 1906 there were reported for the two places 146 members and 9 probationers.

These figures show how the large circuit has shrunk to the station or small circuit whose membership remains about the same from year to year.

Brandon, Vt.

In 1801 Brandon reported 285 members, and in 1805 there were 388.

1808 there were 431 members.

1809 " 559 "

1810 " 645 "

1815 " 608 "

1820 " 737 "

1826 " 510 "

In 1827 Brandon drops out of the list of appointments, and appears again in 1835 in connection with Salisbury, Leicester, and Sudbury.

In 1836 these four places report 288 members.

" 1837 Brandon reports 333 members

" 1838 " " 390 "

" 1839 " " 287 "

In 1844 Brandon reports 80 members; in 1853 there are 88 members and 8 probationers, in 1869 there are 124 members and 10 probationers.

The Circuit has gone to pieces, and the station is making slow progress.

In 1873 there are 104 members and 8 probationers.

" 1883 " " 140 " " 6 "

" 1893 " " 160 " " 9 "

" 1900 " " 163 " " 8 "

" 1906 " " 145 " " 7 "

Charlotte, Vt.

This charge first appears in the General Minutes in 1808, and reports in 1810, 460 members. In 1820 there were 472 members; and in 1825 there were 479 members. In 1830 Charlotte alone reported only 83 members; in 1835 Charlotte and Shelburne reported a membership of 188; in 1839 Charlotte alone had 35 members; in 1844 there were 75 members; in 1853 there were 38 members and 5 probationers.

In 1869 North Ferrisburgh and Charlotte had

114 members and 77 probationers; 1873 there were for the two places 123 members and 20 probationers.

In 1893 Charlotte alone had 37 members and 2 probationers; in 1900 there were 10 members.

In 1906 Shelburne and Charlotte report 125 members and 2 probationers.

This Circuit had a short career, and since 1830 has struggled for existence as a station or connected with some other charge.

Champlain.

Champlain appeared in 1831, reported a membership in 1835 of 254; in 1839 of 412; in 1844 of 449.

In 1853 the membership, with that of Rouses Point was only 131, and it has remained at about that figure or below until in 1907 it reports 136 members and 25 probationers. The membership at times has dropped considerably below one hundred.

Beekmantown.

This charge, first appearing in 1831, reported in 1835 a membership of 219; in 1839 of 290; in 1844 of 485; in 1853 of 301; in 1858 of 219, and 11 probationers.

In 1863 it had dropped to 124, and has been below one hundred to the present time.

Chatham.

In 1808 this charge appears in the General Minutes with the following record of membership:

1808	Members	711.
1810	"	547.
1815	"	572.
1820	"	665.
1825	"	766.
1833 with Nassau,	"	877.
1844 "	"	571.
1853 "	"	218, probationers 96.
1863 with Malden Bridge, members,	120,	probationers, 3.
1873 with Malden Bridge, members,	132,	probationers, 10.

Already the great Circuit was broken into stations, many of them bearing modifications of the original name, which continue to the present time.

Cambridge.

Cambridge has the honor of being the oldest charge in the Troy Conference. Ashgrove, which lay within the bounds of the Cambridge Circuit, was the place where Philip Embury organized the first Methodist Society within the bounds of our Conference, and in 1788 the Cambridge Circuit ap-

pears among the appointments in the General Minutes.

In 1789 there were reported 154 members.

“ 1790	“	“	300	“
“ 1795	“	“	421	“
“ 1800	“	“	703	“
“ 1805	“	“	398	“
“ 1810	“	“	673	“
“ 1815	“	“	388	“
“ 1820	“	“	475	“
“ 1825	“	“	512	“
“ 1830	“	“	343	“
“ 1835	“	“	393	“

“ 1839 Cambridge with North White Creek, 230 members.

Cambridge dropped from the minutes as the name of a charge or circuit for several years, then reappeared as second charge to Easton and continued in this relation till 1867 when it again became a separate charge with 235 members and 39 probationers. It has continued a station to the present time with the following record:

1875 Members, 385, probationers, 20.

1885 “ 270, “ 1.

1895 “ 311, “ 64.

1907 “ 270, “ 18.

Fort Ann.

This Circuit first appears in 1834 and reports the next year 347 members. The minutes of 1839 show that the number had grown to 568, and in 1844 there were 510. By 1853 the number had dropped to 212 members and 27 probationers. The strong Circuit soon disappears and thenceforth the membership drops to a little over a hundred.

Luzerne.

Luzerne first appears in the minutes in 1829, and with Warren reports 834 members in 1830. In 1835 there were 382; in 1839 there were 385; and in 1840, there were 453.

In 1853 the membership had dropped to 148, and it has hovered about this figure, until at the present time it has 108 members and 15 probationers.

Galway.

Galway appears in 1833, and in 1835 reports 485 members; in 1839 there were 464 members; and in 1844 the membership of the Circuit was 240. The Circuit had already reached its climax, for in 1853 there were only 100 members and 10 probationers. In 1863 the membership had dropped to 60, and it has since climbed as high as 195, and 10 probationers. The present membership is 154.

Saratoga Circuit.

This Circuit was organized in 1834 and in 1835 reported 736 members, while Saratoga Springs reported 32 members. In 1839 Saratoga Circuit had 440 members and then drops out of the minutes and Saratoga Station has grown steadily to the present time.

Halfmoon.

In 1827 Halfmoon appeared as an appointment located along the banks of the lower Mohawk, and reported in 1830 a membership of 460. In 1835 there were 309 members; in 1839 the membership was 296; in 1844 there were 286 members. In 1853 it reported 82 members and 5 probationers. In 1858 there were 124 members and 23 probationers.

At about this time the Circuit went to pieces and was replaced by stations or double stations, and the name of Halfmoon no longer appears in our minutes.

Montgomery Circuit —Afterward Northampton.

This Circuit first appears in the General Minutes in 1804, and reported a year later 325 members.

The record of membership is as follows:

1810 there were 494 members.

1820 " " 671 "

1825	there were	880	members.
1833	"	759	"
1839	"	560	"
1844	"	689	"
1853	"	510	" 50 probationers.

Northampton drops out for a few years and Edinburgh appears among the appointments. In 1857 Northampton and Edinburgh appear as an appointment, and a year later report 315 members and 62 probationers.

Again Northampton dropped from the list and appeared again in 1870 connected with Denton's Corners, the two places reporting the next year 113 members and 41 probationers. In 1873 the two places report 111 members and 26 probationers. In 1883 Northampton and Edinburgh report 145 members. In 1893 Northampton reports 144 members and 36 probationers; and in 1900 Northampton and Osborn's Bridge report 90 members. In 1906 the same places report 92 members and 6 probationers.

It is apparent from this brief statement how this ancient and extensive Circuit has been broken up into small stations which afford a support as best they can to a large number of preachers.

In 1814 Tobias Spicer was ordained deacon in connection with the New York Conference and ap-

pointed to the Montgomery Circuit. He describes it as a large Circuit, extending along the Mohawk to the Sacondaga and as far as Lake Pleasant. It covered 14 towns, with only three Methodist churches. During the year, with the aid of Moses Amadon, six new societies were organized and 100 members added to their numbers. This celebrated Methodist preacher planted Methodism in many places along the Mohawk Valley and the surrounding territory.

Petersburgh.

This charge first appears as a Circuit in 1821, and reported as membership:

1825	Members	296.
1830	"	373.
1839	"	230.
1844	"	460.
1853	"	170, and probationers, 35.

The membership then drops to about one hundred, and has remained in that vicinity until the present time.

Sandlake.

Sandlake first appears in our minutes in 1833, and in 1835 reports 394 members; in 1839 the membership was 245; in 1844 there were 495 mem-

bers; in 1853 the membership was 315, with 32 probationers. The Circuit which bore this name met the usual fate of disintegration, for in 1863 there were only 126 members and 2 probationers; in 1873 there were 47 members and 9 probationers; and in 1883 there were 66 members and 41 probationers.

At length Sandlake disappears entirely from our list, and West Sandlake becomes the prominent charge in that region.

Peru.

Peru first takes its place in our minutes in 1824, and has reported the following membership:

1825	Membership	666.
1835	"	471.
1839	"	495.
1844	"	314.
1853	"	141, and probationers, 26.
1863	"	118 " " 8.
1873	"	165 " " 26.
1883	"	155 " " 17.
1893	"	160 " " 10.
1900	"	163 " " 21.
1906	"	144 " " 21.

These figures show the same process by which the large Circuits were divided into small stations.

Pittstown.

This Circuit makes its first appearance in 1814, and presents the following record of membership:

1815 Members 208.

1820 " 371.

1825 " 744.

1835 " 608.

1839 " 577.

1844 " 552.

North Pittstown.

1853 Members 217, probationers 27.

1863 " 232 " 23.

Pittstown.

1873 Members 99, probationers 5.

1883 " 122 " 10.

1893 " 160 " 40.

1900 " 195 " 6.

1906 " 228 " 9.

Cooksboro, which did not appear in the minutes until much later, was a part of this Circuit and early had Methodist preaching; these figures of membership show how the large Circuit dwindled to a moderate sized charge bearing the original name.

Rensselaerville.

Rensselaerville began its career in 1833, and the next year reported 200 members.

In 1836 there were 185 members.

" 1838	"	"	270	"
" 1839	"	"	170	"
" 1844	"	"	239	"
" 1853	"	"	115	" 20 probationers.
" 1863	"	"	172	" 9 "
" 1873	"	"	142	" 5 "
" 1883	"	"	113	"
" 1893	"	"	120	" 6 "
" 1900	"	"	85	"
" 1901	"	"	85	"
" 1902	"	"	75	"

In 1903 Rensselaerville dropped from the list of appointments, and the figures of membership show a gradual decline from the first years of the history of the charge until it finally disappeared from our minutes.

There are other charges which have had a similar career — many of them of much shorter duration.

Sharon.

In 1815 this charge appeared in the General Minutes with 326 members, and in 1820 it reported

719 members. It then disappears from the list, and is not found in the minutes again until 1878, when it reports 70 members and 4 probationers. The great Circuit had a short life, and the small charge struggles on with a few members, while other stations, among them Sharon Springs, represent the strength of the old circuit.

Schenectady Circuit.

In 1816 the Schenectady Circuit was organized, apart from the Schenectady Station. Two preachers were assigned to the Circuit, and in 1817 the membership was reported as 293. A year later there were 331 members, in 1819 there were 379 members, and in 1820 there were 502 members.

In 1821 the name was changed to

Berne Circuit

with a membership of 550. In 1825 the membership was 741; in 1830 there were 635 members; in 1835 there were 779 members; in 1839 there were 563 members; in 1844 there were 482 members; in 1853 there were 151 members and 19 probationers; in 1863 there were 109 members.

In 1865 Berne is made a second appointment to Rensselaerville; and in 1866 it is a separate charge,

but left to be supplied. In 1867 Berne reports 100 members and 6 probationers; in 1868, 96 members and 15 probationers; in 1870, 105 members.

In 1871 Berne drops out as an appointment, and appears again in 1883 with 16 members.

In 1885 Berne reports 10 members and 3 probationers; in 1886 it is joined with Knox, and continues in this union for ten years. In 1897 Berne drops out again and South Berne appears, as it had in some former years.

In 1899, 1900 and 1901 Knox and Berne are again joined together. In 1902 Berne again disappears, while South Berne is joined to Rensselaerville. Thus the name of this honorable and large circuit is no longer found in our Conference minutes.

Washington.

Washington appears in 1829 as a large circuit, and in 1830 reported 515 members. It then promptly disappears, and at irregular intervals appears again as a small station with 50 or 60 members.

Chester

This charge appears in our minutes in 1836, and in 1837 reported 560 members. In 1838 there were 560; in 1839 there were 500; and in 1844

there were 380. In 1853 it was united with Warren, and together they both reported only 241 members. The membership has from this time gradually grown less until at the present time the charge has 112 members, under the name of Chestertown.

Warren Circuit—afterwards Warrensburgh.

This charge first appears in 1818, and in 1820 reported 270 members; 1825, members 307. In 1830 it was joined with Luzerne and reported 834 members; in 1835 there were 630 members in Warren alone; in 1836 there were 389 members, and then for many years it dropped from our minutes, and Chester seems to have been the name of the circuit covering the same territory. In 1862 the minutes report Warrensburgh with 75 members and 9 probationers.

In 1873 there were 115 members, 56 probationers.

“	1883	“	“	130	“	2	“
“	1893	“	“	134	“	3	“
“	1900	“	“	199	“	20	“
“	1906	“	“	221	“	14	“

The process here is the usual one by which a large circuit is broken up into stations.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PROMINENT MEN OF THE TROY CONFERENCE.

The Troy Conference has furnished its share of the prominent men of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or has had them in its ranks for periods of longer or shorter duration. The present chapter is an attempt to give a catalogue of such men, but it is not claimed that it is complete.

FREEBORN GARRETTSON was the pioneer of Methodism in all the Northeastern regions of our country, besides traveling through many of the Southern States. He was born Aug. 15th, 1752, in Maryland. He united with the Conference in 1775. In 1784 he offered himself as a missionary to Nova Scotia, where he remained about three years. In 1788 he was appointed an Elder, or Presiding Elder to extend the work of Methodism up the Hudson River, having twelve young preachers under his charge. He went as far North as Lake Champlain, and covered Eastern New York, Western Connecticut and Vermont. In this work he met the usual hardships which fell to the lot of itinerants in those days, and during the Revolutionary War was subjected to many persecutions.

His account of his experiences sounds very much like Paul's. In a letter to Mr. Wesley he says: " My lot has mostly been cast in new places, to form circuits, which much exposed me to persecution. Once I was imprisoned; twice beaten; left on the highway speechless and senseless (I must have gone into a world of spirits, had not God in mercy sent a good Samaritan, that bled me and took me to a friend's house); once shot at; guns and pistols presented at my head; once delivered from an armed mob, in the dead time of night, on the highway, by a surprising flash of lightning; surrounded frequently by mobs; stoned frequently; I have had to escape for my life, at dead time of night. O! shall I ever forget the divine hand which has supported me."

One of the greatest men ever connected with the Troy Conference was Elijah Hedding, who is considered one of the most energetic and forceful of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Dutchess Co., within the bounds of the New York Conference, June 7th, 1780, but when eleven years old he removed with his parents to Starksborough, Vt.; which was within the bounds of the Troy Conference. Young Hedding was converted Dec. 27th, 1798, in meetings on the Vergennes Circuit, and in 1801 was admitted to

the New York Conference, and appointed to the Plattsburgh Circuit, with Elijah Chichester as senior preacher. In 1802 he was appointed to Fletcher (formerly Essex) Circuit in Vermont. In 1803 he passed to the New Hampshire Conference, and for many years was outside our bounds. At the General Conference of 1824 he was elected bishop, and in 1837 made his residence in Lansingburgh, but five years later removed to Saratoga. In 1843 he took up his residence at Poughkeepsie, where he died in 1852.

Another man of eminence who was for several years connected with the Troy Conference, and who afterwards became bishop, was Rev. Jesse T Peck, D. D., who was born in Middlefield, Otsego County, N. Y., April 4th, 1811. He was for a time principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and in 1841 became principal of Troy Conference Academy and remained in this position for a number of years. From 1848 to 1852 he was president of Dickinson College. He served also for a time as Secretary of the Tract Society, but a large part of his ministerial career was spent in the pastorate. During the years 1867, 1868 and 1869 he was pastor of Hudson Av. Methodist Church, Albany, N. Y. He then took a pastorate in Syracuse, N. Y., where he was largely

instrumental in founding Syracuse University, serving as president of the board of trustees, and chairman of the building committee until he was elected bishop in 1872. He died at Syracuse in 1883.

John P Newman, who became one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in New York City, Sept. 1st, 1826. He took a course of study in Cazenovia Seminary, New York, and entered the Methodist ministry in 1848 in the Oneida Conference. In 1856 he was transferred to the Troy Conference and stationed at Garrettson Station Church in Albany, N. Y., where he remained for two years, when he was transferred to the New York Conference. He had a brilliant career in the pastorate, and was three times elected chaplain of the U. S. Senate. In 1888 he was elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. John McClintock was elected president of the Troy University and thus had a nominal connection with us for a few years; but the institution was of short life, and he soon took up work elsewhere.

Noah Levings was born in Cheshire, New Hampshire, 1796; and was received on trial in the New York Conference in 1818. He was ap-

pointed second preacher to Ibri Cannon on the Leyden Circuit, and one round required him to travel nearly 250 miles. He was a diligent student and soon exhibited the marks of a great preacher. He was early transferred to New York City, preaching there and in Brooklyn with great success. In 1832, when the Troy Conference was set off he was of the number who came to our territory, being appointed to Garrettson Station, Albany. He subsequently held pastorates in Troy and Schenectady. In 1838 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Troy District, but after one year was returned to the pastorate in North Second St. Church, Troy. His next appointment was Division St., Albany, which was followed by State St., Troy, when he was again transferred to the New York Conference. In 1845 he was appointed Financial Secretary of the American Bible Society. With broken health he continued to travel in the interests of this Society, and died while making a tour of the South in 1849.

SAMUEL LUCKEY joined Conference in 1811, and was stationed at Ottawa, Lower Canada District. He was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., within the bounds of our Conference, April 4, 1791. He preached in our Conference at Saratoga, Montgomery, Pittstown, Troy, Lansingburgh and

Schenectady. He served also as Presiding Elder of the New Haven District of the New York Conference. In 1832, the year our Conference was organized, he was elected principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary; and in 1836 Editor of The Christian Advocate and Journal, in New York. After retiring from the editorship of the Advocate he returned to the Genesee Conference, where his death occurred Oct. 11th, 1869.

NATHAN BANGS from 1813 was for several years Presiding Elder of Rhinebeck District of the New York Conference which contained a part of the territory which afterwards entered into the Troy Conference. He became a very prominent man in early Methodism. His four volumes, *History of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, is a very valuable work. He was for a time book agent, and was elected Editor of the Christian Advocate, and the Methodist Magazine. He was also elected president of Wesleyan University, but did not long remain in that position.

Stephen Olin, one of the greatest men of Methodism, was born March 2, 1797, at Leicester, Vt., and graduated at Middlebury College, so that his birth and early training were within the bounds of the Troy Conference. His work as a preacher and educator was done outside the bounds of our Conference.

Thomas Armitage was received on trial in 1843 and was appointed with Joseph Conner to Gloversville and Pleasant Valley. In 1844 he was appointed to Waterford and Cohoes, with Gardner S. Tubbs. He came into full connection in 1845 and for that year and the following he served Fort Plain Mission. In 1847 he was appointed to West Station, Albany. He afterwards went to the Baptist Church, and was for many years pastor of a large church of that denomination in New York City. He always retained an affection for the Methodist Church, and when well on in years delivered a course of lectures at Round Lake in connection with the exercises held there one summer.

Freeborn G. Hibbard joined the Troy Conference on trial in 1830, and was appointed to Petersburgh. He afterwards served Dalton, West Troy, Waterford and Adams. He was transferred to the Genesee Conference, and after some years was elected Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, and in subsequent years served again in the pastorate. He wrote a number of books, some of great value. "Hibbard on Baptism" has been a standard work for many years in the Conference course for preachers.

Daniel D. Whedon, one of the great thinkers

and writers of Methodism, perhaps the greatest Editor of the Methodist Review, served two years as pastor at Pittsfield and one at Rensselaerville, from 1843 to 1845. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1828, studied law for a time, was a teacher in Cazenovia Seminary, a tutor in Hamilton College, and professor of Ancient Languages in Wesleyan University. In 1845 he was chosen professor of Rhetoric, Logic and History in the University of Michigan. He was elected Editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review in 1856. His *Commentary on the New Testament*, and his *Freedom of the Will* are in every Methodist preacher's library.

James Strong, S. T. D., was not a minister, but was able to give addresses of marvellous power in any pulpit of Methodism. He graduated at Wesleyan University in 1844, and taught for two or three years in Troy Conference Academy. In 1858 he was elected Prof. of Theological Literature in Troy University, and was acting president until 1861. In 1868 he became Professor of Oriental Languages in Drew Theological Seminary, which position he held until the end of his career. He was co-Editor with Dr. John McClintock of the Cyclopedias of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature, and published an im-

mense Concordance, which is a storehouse of information for all students of the Bible. He also published other works of less prominence. Several of the earlier years of his career were spent within the bounds of the Troy Conference, and in the promotion of its work.

Erastus Wentworth is one of the men of whom the Troy Conference is proud. He was born in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1813. He was a student in the Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1837. He was a teacher in the Black River Conference Seminary at Gouverneur, and soon afterwards took a position as teacher in the Troy Conference Academy. In 1846 he was elected president of McKendree College, Ill., where he spent four years. His next position was that of Professor of Natural Science in Dickinson College. In 1854 he was appointed missionary to China. After several years as a missionary he returned to the Troy Conference, where he served several of our largest charges, and was sent as a delegate to the General Conference. In 1872 the General Conference elected him Editor of the Ladies' Repository, and Book Editor of the Western Book Concern. After serving his term as Editor he returned to the Troy Conference, where he spent several

years, and died greatly beloved and honored by his brethren. He was a great preacher, and a writer of rare excellence.

Dr. Daniel Curry after graduating from Wesleyan University in 1837 was elected principal of Troy Conference Academy, where he remained two years. He was afterwards professor in the Georgia Female College for a short time, and filled pastoral charges in the Georgia Conference. In 1844 he was transferred to the New York Conference and continued in the pastorate until 1854 when he was chosen president of the Indiana Asbury University, where he remained only three years. Returning to New York he was soon elected Editor of the Christian Advocate, which position he held for twelve years. He was then elected Editor of the National Repository, and was afterwards for a time Editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review.

Professor Charles W Bennett spent several years after graduation from Wesleyan University in 1852, in teaching in Quebec and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. Then for a time he was associate principal of Fort Plain Seminary, and principal of the Union School of Schenectady, N. Y. He was afterwards professor in Syracuse University and in Garrett Biblical Institute. He

was the author of a valuable work on *Christian Archaeology*.

Prof. John Newman was for many years professor of Latin in Union College, and principal of Ripley Female College, while a member of Troy Conference.

Prof. McKendree Petty, a very able preacher, was many years a member of our Conference while professor in the Vermont University.

Rev. Bostwick Hawley has been an able educator, scholarly preacher, and versatile writer.

Dr. Joseph E. King and Dr. Charles H. Dunton, who have served so many years as principals, respectively, of Fort Edward Institute and Troy Conference Academy, will without question be recognized as remarkable men for the kind of work committed to their charge. No other men have left so profound an impression for good on the ministry of Troy Conference, since a large part of the ministers of our Conference were under their care during their academic days.

Dr. James M. King taught for some years within the bounds of our Conference, then served as pastor at North Second St. Church, Troy, and at Saratoga. After many years in the prominent pastoral charges of New York City, he was appointed a secretary of the Church Extension So-

ciety. He was for several years at the head of this great and valuable organization of the Church, and died in the fall of 1907.

Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, who was a professor in the Troy University, was received on trial in the Troy Conference in 1862, and immediately transferred to the New York Conference. He afterwards went to the Presbyterian Church and became prominent as a writer, and as pastor of churches of that denomination in New York City.

Dr. Ira G. Bidwell was received into the Troy Conference and served State St., Troy, Lansingburgh, and Hudson Ave., Albany. He was transferred to large Churches in other Conferences, and became known as one of the great preachers of Methodism. He died while still young, when everything pointed to a career of true greatness in the Methodist ministry.

Robert R. Meredith was a local preacher, and joined the traveling connection among us, but soon transferred to run a brilliant career among the large Churches of Methodism, and finally rose to great prominence in a Congregational Church in Brooklyn.

Troy Conference has had its full share in the management of the finances of the Church.

Dr. Nathan Bangs was for a time Book Agent at New York.

Zebulon Phillips from 1852 was for several years Assistant Book Agent at New York.

Dr. Luke Hitchcock spent a few of the earliest years of his ministry in Troy Conference. In 1834 he joined the Oneida Conference, and in 1841 was transferred to Rock River Conference. In 1860 he was elected Assistant Agent of the Western Book Concern, and in 1868 was elected principal Agent.

Dr. Homer Eaton was appointed Book Agent at New York in 1889, and has been elected to the same position at every subsequent session of the General Conference.

Dr. John H. Coleman was for several years president of Willamette University in Oregon.

Dr. William W. Foster is president of Rust University in Mississippi.

Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer was twice elected by the General Conference Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

As we trace the history of our Conference there are many men who seem worthy of a place in the list of prominent men — such as Charles Sherman, James Covil, Jr., Stephen D. Brown, Abiather M. Osbon, Benjamin Pomeroy, John B. Stratton, James Caughey, Charles W. Cushing, Elon Foster, Mark Trafton, and many others; and there are

men in our Conference at the present time who exhibit many elements of greatness, but it is impossible to make a list of prominent men in our Conference or any other, which will do entire justice to all. There are no doubt many men whose lives have been spent in the pastorate, who would have been regarded as great men had they been placed in some prominent position in the Church.

CHAPTER XXX.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

For a number of years in our earlier history as a Conference some of the Missionary money raised was appropriated to the weaker charges until they became strong enough to be self-supporting. In 1853 the sum of \$1,500 was apportioned to 21 charges in sums ranging from \$25 to \$100. In 1855 the amount apportioned to 22 charges was \$1,675. Among the charges which received this aid were Green Island, Castleton, Washington St., Albany, Luzerne, Burlington 2nd Church, and Vergennes. In the minutes of 1856 P. R. Stover is entered as treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society, but no appropriations are recorded. In 1857 a committee was appointed on Conference Domestic Missionary Society, and \$1,900 were appropriated to 26 charges. The amount appropriated in 1858 was \$1,325 to 18 charges, among the number being South Adams and Schoharie. In 1859 the appropriation was \$1,350 to 21 charges. In 1860 there was a select committee on Home Missions, but no report or appropriations are recorded.

The matter of Home Missions seems to have been abandoned at this time. No further effort

was made to aid weak charges until 1877, when a Troy Conference Ministerial Aid Society was organized. Its object was to afford pecuniary assistance to those charges which were not able to subsist without aid. The funds were expected to come largely from the preachers. All preachers whose salaries were \$800 or over were requested to contribute one per cent of their salaries to this fund; those whose salaries ranged between \$500 and \$800 were requested to contribute one-half of one per cent; those whose salaries were less than \$500 and all laymen were requested to contribute as they felt inclined. The Society lived just one year, when it was abolished by the Conference. Quite a number of weak charges were afforded aid during this year of the Society's existence.

In 1892 a Troy Conference Missionary Society was organized, and a collection ordered in all our churches for the benefit of our churches which most need help, which collection has been continued to the present time.

In addition to the amount raised by collection in the Conference for the benefit of weak charges, the General Missionary Committee has for a number of years apportioned \$1,000 each year to be applied for the support of the Gospel in parts of our Conference which may be properly called Missionary territory.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE TROY PRAYING BAND.

Different groups of laymen have joined together under the name of Praying Bands to do evangelistic work in aid of the pastors of churches; but The Troy Praying Band was so prominent and accomplished so large a work as to deserve mention in any history of the Troy Conference. Joseph Hillman, a man of large and varied abilities, was the organizer and leader of this Band, and his records show that many thousands were brought to Christ in meetings conducted by the Band, while many thousands more were quickened into a larger religious life. Joseph Hillman was a natural leader of men, and he had the rare ability to persuade men to a decision in a public meeting. He published a large collection of hymns with tunes called *The Revivalist* which was used very extensively in the prayer meetings of our churches, and was for a long time without a rival.

The Troy Praying Band was composed of some leading men from the churches of Troy and vicinity, and a few from places somewhat distant. They were men of gifts as well as graces,—men who had power in prayer and exhortation in the

public meetings of the church. Some of the students in the Troy University who afterwards went into the ministry belonged to this Band for a time. It has been the writer's privilege to be closely associated with some of these men, and he found them men of excellent Christian spirit and great efficiency in church work.

The Band held meetings many times in the churches of Troy, and were not without honor in their own city. Their services were sought in all parts of the Troy Conference, and far beyond our bounds in neighboring Conferences. The death of Joseph Hillman many years ago was a sad blow to the Troy Praying Band and the greater part of the original members have gone to their eternal reward. Younger men have not been found to take the places of these old men of rare gifts and piety, and the Troy Praying Band has long been a thing of the past.

CHAPTER XXXII.

ROUND LAKE ASSOCIATION.

Joseph Hillman was the leading spirit in securing an act of the Legislature of the State of New York constituting him and some others the first trustees of the Round Lake Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Troy Conference. The election of officers was held on May 4, 1868, and Joseph Hillman was made president; Charles W. Pierce, vice-president; Edgar O. Howland, secretary, and George Bristol, treasurer.

A fine tract of timber on the west side of Round Lake in Saratoga County was purchased for the use of the Association. The first camp meeting was held for ten days, beginning September 1, 1868. In July, 1869, the annual camp meeting of the National Holiness Association was held at Round Lake under the leadership of the famous Rev. John S. Inskip. This was said to be the largest camp meeting ever held on the grounds.

Several immense fraternal camp meetings were held on the Round Lake grounds at which the greatest preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the great preachers of Methodism in Canada,

were rallied for the profit of the thousands who came to hear them. The first Fraternal Camp Meeting, lasting two weeks, commenced July 8th, 1874, and many great sermons were preached during those days, one of which was listened to by U. S. Grant, then President of the United States. The Second Fraternal Camp Meeting was held in July, 1875, and the third in 1876.

As the years went by the camp meeting feature of the Round Lake Association grew less prominent, although the celebrated Sam Jones drew immense crowds for a number of years. A Sunday School Assembly was organized in which each year classes received instruction and were finally graduated. Francis Murphy temperance meetings and Womens' Christian Temperance Union meetings were also held on the grounds.

Of late years the main feature has been a Summer School of Theology under the supervision of Dr. Buttz of Drew Theological Seminary, for the benefit of such young preachers as might wish to attend. Professors from Drew and various colleges have given lectures on different departments of study essential to preachers of the Gospel.

Joseph Hillman was the first president of the Association, and he was followed successively by Dr. R. H. Robinson, Dr. William Griffin, Mr C. D.

Hammond, Rev. James H. Brown, and Dr. D. W. Gates. Mr. John D. Rogers, a man of unusual gifts for such work, has been superintendent for thirty-four years.

The president, Dr. D. W. Gates, has furnished the following statement of the present condition of the Association:

"The Round Lake Camp Meeting Association gradually changed during a series of years into the Round Lake Association which has for its object the furnishing of summer residences under moral and Christian influences. The present name, leaving out the phrase camp-meeting, was first taken by order of the court, afterwards by the State Legislature in an amended charter. The new charter has greatly strengthened the power of the association in many ways besides the reduction of the number of trustees from twenty-one to nine. The work of the Association is that of keeping the grounds in a beautiful condition and furnishing ample facilities for recreation and amusements. It secures first-class talent for the Sunday services, as well as occasional literary and scientific lectures and general entertainments. The Association is realizing increasing prosperity, and the number of summer residents is gradually growing.

The Round Lake Summer Institute is entirely

separate and distinct from the Round Lake Association. It is incorporated by the Legislature, and holds an academy charter from the State Board of Regents. Its one work is that of holding an educational endowment fund of about \$50,000, and applying the interest to educational work at Round Lake. For many years it maintained an Academy, but later changed to the maintenance of the academic department of the Union Free School. In addition to supporting the school it has held a variety of summer schools differing in name and work and continuing periods of instruction from a week to the whole season. It has usually spent about \$1,000 on its summer programme. This educational fund is well invested and the Summer Institute is in a prosperous condition."

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CLERICAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

In 1872 a Clerical Life Assurance Association was organized, and a constitution adopted. The first article declared: "This Association shall be known as the Clerical Life Assurance Association of the Troy Annual Conference of the M. E. Church." The officers were a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. Members of the Troy Conference not over fifty years of age, and in good health were declared eligible to membership. Upon the death of any member of the Association, each surviving member whose age at joining was twenty years or less should pay five dollars for the benefit of the widow or children of the deceased; and for each additional year above twenty each member should pay twenty-five cents above the five dollars. On the receipt of the amount due from each member, the treasurer was to pay the full amount to the persons for whom the insurance was taken. It will be seen that in the original constitution there was no provision made for a surplus, and it was felt by many that in case of a large number of deaths in a single year there was danger of the Associa-

tion going to pieces. Several years after its organization a lengthy discussion was held in a meeting of the Association on a resolution to provide for a reserve to be used to some extent in case of a number of deaths in a single year, but the resolution was voted down.

The necessity for some such arrangement was seen after a time, and in 1895 a new constitution was adopted which changed somewhat the character of the insurance, and provided for a surplus. Article IV of the new constitution reads as follows:

“Every member of this Association shall pay into the treasury each year, at and during the session of the Troy Annual Conference, three-fourths as many dollars as he was years of age at his nearest birthday at the time of his becoming a member, which payments, so long as continued, shall insure him in the sum of one thousand dollars.”

Article VI reads:

“If at any time there shall be a surplus in the hands of the treasurer, such surplus shall be by him deposited in approved savings bank or banks until such time as it may be needed to pay losses, or be otherwise disposed of by order of the Association at an annual meeting and by a two-thirds

vote of all members present." This limits the amount of insurance to \$1,000, and provides a surplus which can be used to pay assessments whenever the Association may so direct.

When the Association was organized the number of members was 128, and the amount of insurance \$1,215.50. In 1878 there were 165 members and the insurance was \$1,474.75. The membership in 1883 was 173, and the insurance \$1,521.75. In 1884 there were 181 members and \$1,583.75 of insurance. The highest figures were reached in 1888, when there were 189 members and \$1,599 of insurance. By 1894 the membership had dropped to 167, the amount of insurance to \$1,375. It was the next year that the new constitution was adopted, and the amount of insurance limited to \$1,000, with provision for a surplus; the membership has remained for a number of years at about 140.

This insurance has been a great blessing to families left in moderate circumstances, and enables many preachers on small salaries to save a little each year who might save nothing without some such Association. Young preachers joining the Conference usually connect themselves with the Conference Insurance Association, and they act wisely in so doing.

CHAPTER XXXIV

TROY CONFERENCE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In 1868 a committee consisting of H. L. Starks, E. Wentworth, P P Harrower, J. E. King and A. Witherspoon was appointed "to inquire into the expediency of forming a Troy Conference Historical Society. The committee reported:

"That there are very many valuable documents scattered through the different charges of this Conference, that would be valuable to the future historian of our Conference, and that these are every year becoming less.

"That numerous incidents of interest, now known only to our elderly members, who are rapidly passing away, may also be secured and preserved.

"They also deem it very desirable that a brief personal history of each minister connected with our Conference be obtained and preserved and the best possible history of each society and appointment as well.

"They therefore recommend that such a society be formed, and that a committee of five be appointed to mature a plan for the formation of such society, to be presented at our next session."

The committee in 1869 reported "That the pastor and trustees of the State Street M. E. Church in the city of Troy, be appointed a committee to take charge of such documents as may be intrusted to their care until this Conference shall otherwise direct." It was not until 1873 that a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for a Conference Historical Society. The constitution was adopted the same year. The following officers were elected: President, P P Harrower; vice-president, Joel W Eaton; corresponding secretary, H. C. Farrar; recording secretary B. D. Ames, treasurer, J. M. Webster..

The president, from the time of its organization, until 1886, was Rev. P P Harrower; Dr. Bostwick Hawley was then elected president and served until 1900, when he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel McKean, D.D., who remains at the head of the organization to the present time. The Rev. T A. Griffin is custodian of the documents gathered by the society. A large amount of valuable material has been gathered, and is stored in the State Street Church, Troy.

CHAPTER XXXV

TROY CONFERENCE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

In 1890 a call was given in Conference for a meeting of all veterans of the civil war and when they came together quite a number of those who had served in the war formed themselves into an organization to be known as The Troy Conference Veteran Association, formed for the purpose of recalling and perpetuating the memories of the past, and for the cultivation of closer fraternal relations. C. L. Hagar was elected president; G. C. Morehouse, vice-president; E. A. Braman, secretary and treasurer, with the following membership: L. A. Bigelow, J. H. Bond, C. A. Beaudry, D. F. Brooks, C. H. Dunton, J. W. Eaton, S. W Edgerton, F. S. Francis, Henry Graham, H. P Gwinup, J. P Haller, C. A. S. Heath, LeGrand Jones, C. B. Lewis, D. R. Lowell, Charles Reynolds, James H. Robinson, J. E. C. Sawyer, A. O. Spoor, W. S. Taylor, G. H. Van Dusen.

Since the organization of this Association several of the number have been finally mustered out from all further service on earth. In 1892 Benedict Post, Grand Army of the Republic of Plattsburgh gave a camp-fire and banquet to the

Association during the session of our Conference. Since the organization of the Association the names of Stanton P Allen, R. G. Adams, J. H. Brown, D. W Dayton, Lorenzo Marshal, Delano Perry and H. B. Shires have been added to the roll. At the session of the Conference at Cohoes in 1894 Lyon Post G. A. R. gave the Conference Association a complimentary camp-fire at which Mayor Strong of Cohoes, Bishop Warren and the president of the Association made addresses. At other times camp-fires have been held during the sessions of the Conference and memories of the civil war revived. This is an organization connected with our Conference which must necessarily terminate when all its members are gone to the eternal world, and those who have an eye to such things have already noticed that their numbers have grown very decidedly less. The soldiers of the civil war are all old men, and in the natural course of events our Troy Conference Veteran Association cannot be made a permanent organization.

* * * * *

From 1862 to 1865 several of the preachers of the Troy Conference served as chaplains in various regiments during our civil war. Lorenzo Barber was chaplain of the 2d Regiment of Ber-

dan's Sharp Shooters from 1862 to 1865. A. A. Farr was chaplain of the 18th Regiment, N. Y. State Vols. in 1863. J. W. Eaton was chaplain of the 169th Regiment, N. Y. State Vols. in 1863. C. L. Hagar was chaplain of the 118th N. Y. State Vols. from 1863 to 1865. S. W. Clemens was chaplain in the U. S. Army in 1864. Myron White was chaplain of the 123d Regiment, N. Y. State Vols. in 1864. In 1864 H. Dunn was reported as absent in the service of his country. L. Marshal was chaplain in the army in 1865. G. A. Hall was agent of the Christian Commission in 1865. A. C. Rose in 1865, was General Agent National Freedmen's Relief Association, and Wm. H. Tiffany was on a mission to the Freedmen.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TROY CONFERENCE GLEE CLUBS.

The Conference of 1892, held in Plattsburg, saw the organization of the Troy Conference Glee Club. It grew out of the fact that there was no choir for the Conference services and the pastor, Rev. Dr. E. P. Stevens, called to his aid several singers among the preachers and they formed a permanent organization before the close of the Conference session. Joseph Zweifel was elected leader and Dr. Stevens secretary and treasurer, and the membership in addition to the above included J. H. Clark, T. O. Greaves, P. L. Dow, H. A. Durfee, C. L. Robertson, J. W. Bennett, J. C. S. Robertson, L. D. Van Arnum and later J. M. Harris.

The Glee Club rendered valuable service at our Conference session, at camp meetings at Lebanon Springs, Round Lake, Ocean Grove, Spring Grove, Burlington District, and at revival meetings in many churches. Many concerts were given in churches to raise debts and for other purposes, over \$3,000 being raised for these purposes. The death of Joseph Zweifel, the leader, and later the death of J. W. Bennett, and the re-

moval of some others, so weakened the club that it has practically become disorganized.

At the Conference session of 1908 L. E. Carter gathered together twelve men including himself and organized a new glee club.

A constitution was adopted and L. E. Carter was made manager; assistant manager, David Hughes; secretary and treasurer, F. D. McCabe. The musical director was not yet chosen when this was written.

The members of the club are: L. A. Bard, L. E. Carter, J. L. Clymer, B. L. Crapo, J. L. Fort, E. W. Gould, A. J. Higgins, David Hughes, F. D. McCabe, W. S. Mulholland, M. B. Pratt, E. R. Stone.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

CATALOGUE OF PREACHERS CONNECTED WITH THE TROY CONFERENCE SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

The list of names of preachers of the Troy Conference, herewith appended, was taken from the catalogue published by the secretaries in 1882, the names of those who have died as published in the minutes each year, and a careful study of the minutes since near the beginning of our Conference. Several errors were found in the minutes, but this list will doubtless contain many more which it was not possible to correct. Those who have withdrawn, located, transferred, or been expelled it has been impossible to trace since they left the Conference. When it was known that any were dead that fact has been stated.

[The column of figures following the names indicates the year or years of reception into the Troy Conference. Sometimes a preacher came to us and was transferred elsewhere, then returned to our Conference again. In a few cases men were twice transferred from us and a third time came back to our Conference. This makes it necessary to put three dates in the column which indicates admission to the Troy Conference. The after dates show the relation of the preachers before and after their connection with the Troy Conference. A star and Ob. signify *deceased*; Dis., *discontinued*; Loc., *located*; W., *withdrawn*; Ex., *expelled*. The names of the original 91 members who formed the Troy Conference in 1832 are distinguished by heavier faced type.]

NAMES OF PREACHERS CONNECTED WITH TROY CONFERENCE.

Abbott, William P*	1866	Wyoming, 1863; New York, 1869; Ob. 1878.
Adams, Charles J.	1873	Dis. 1875.
Adsit, Spencer M.	1879	W. 1894. Became Presbyterian minister.
Adams, Robert G.	1870 & 1904	New England, 1868; Nebraska, 1881.
Adams, Fred W.	1902	New York East from 1896 to 1901.
Agan, Charles S.	1888	
Alderman, James W.	1869	Ohio, 1854; Kansas, 1883.
Allen, Stephen	1840	Black River, 1837; Maine, 1837 & 1841.
Allen, Hamilton S.	1879	
Allen, Stanton P.*	1893	Ob. 1901.
Alford, Charles B.	1900	W. 1906.
Alley, John*	1832	New York, 1830; Black River, 1842; Ob. 1847.
Amer, William	1832	Loc. 1855.
Ames, Bernice D.*	1857 & 1867	Vermont, 1860; Providence, 1862; Ob. 1876.
Anderson, Chas. M.	1851	Loc. 1856.
Anderson, Geo. W.	1904	Central Ohio, 1899 to 1903.
Andrews, Elisha	1832	New York, 1824 & 1837; Ob. 1845.
Angell, Albert D.	1898	
Anibal, Calvin P.	1882	
Johnson, William	1832	New York, 1800; Ob. 1848.
Appleman, Jacob M.	1876 & 1883	Vermont, 1880.

<i>Armitage, Thomas*</i>	1843	Went to the Baptists in 1848.
<i>Armstrong, Sylvester</i>	1852	Dis. 1854.
<i>Armstrong, Chas. B.*</i>	1872	Ob. 1881.
<i>Armstrong, John B.</i>	1883	
<i>Armstrong, Jabez E.</i>	1895	Dis. 1896.
<i>Armstrong, John Z.</i>	1891	From New Hampshire; Central N. Y., 1893.
<i>Arnold, Joseph T.</i>	1850	Genesee, 1834, 1839, 1876; East Genesee, 1855;
		Western N. Y., 1872.
<i>Arnold, Erskine L.</i>	1876	
<i>Asay, Edward G.</i>	1850	Philadelphia, 1846 & 1851; Loc. 1852.
<i>Atwater, William W.*</i>	1842 & 1856	Loc. 1850; Ob. 1878.
<i>Atwell, Paul P.*</i>	1843 & 1866	Loc. 1861; Ob. 1873.
<i>Atwell, James L.</i>	1874	
<i>Austin, Harvey F.*</i>	1858 & 1868	Vermont, 1860 & 1878; Ob. 1889.
<i>Austin, Lewis A.</i>	1860	Dis. 1862.
<i>Austin, Joseph J.</i>	1872	West Wisconsin, 1883.
<i>Axtell, Nathan G.</i>	1853	Black River, 1861; Loc. 1863; Providence, 1872; East Maine, 1880.
<i>Ayers, Joseph</i>	1832 & 1842	New York, 1830; Loc. 1839; N. Ohio, 1852.
<i>Ayers, Braman</i>	1835	Ex. 1849.
<i>Ayers, David C.</i>	1870 & 1885	Vermont, 1880.
<i>Ayers, Samuel G.</i>	1889	
<i>Backus, William H.</i>	1836	Dis. 1839.
<i>Bailey, Augustus F.*</i>	1869	New England, 1850; Ob. 1895.

Bain, Geo. H. C.*.....	1886	Loc. 1894; Re-admitted 1903; Indiana, 1905.
Banker, Howard J.....	1892	
Backus, L. Irving.....	1895	Maine, 1855 & 1865; Loc. 1864; W. 1874.
Bailey, Samuel R.....	1870	Ob. 1872.
Baker, Eri.....	1866	New Jersey, 1856; Loc. 1857.
Bakewill, Wm. H.....	1856	New York, 1839; Providence, 1853; Loc. 1857 & 1864; Wyoming, 1860; Vermont, 1865;
Bancroft, George C*....	1868	Ob. 1890.
Bannard, John*.....	1850	Ob. 1854.
Barber, Cicero	1837	
Barber, Lorenzo*	1861	Providence, 1846; Loc. 1849 & 1870; Ob. 1882.
Bard, Leonard A.....	1899	
Barton, H. A.....	1901	So. Illinois, 1878; Loc. 1880; Illinois, 1882; No. Nebraska, 1886.
<i>Barker, John G.....</i>	<i>1832 & 1834</i>	<i>Dis. 1834 & 1835.</i>
Barrett, George A.*.....	1876	Ob. 1902.
Baskerville, Henry C.....	1876	W. 1883.
<i>Bates, Merrit*</i>	<i>1832 & 1850</i>	<i>New York, 1827; W. 1844; Ob. 1869.</i>
Bate, John	1856	Loc. 1857.
Beatty, Wesley*	1879	Dis. 1881; Ob. 1882.
Becker, Chas. W. S.....	1899 & 1907	No. Nebraska, 1904.
Bedell, William*	1848	Ob. 1881.
Bedell, Caleb C.*.....	1850	Ob. 1902.

<i>Beeman, Jacob*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1809; Ob. 1868.
<i>Beknap, John W.*</i>	1832	.....	Ob. 1892.
<i>Bell, Martin P.</i>	1860	.....	Vermont, 1880.
<i>Benedict, Timothy*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1817; Ob. 1878.
<i>Bennett, Chas. W.</i>	1859	.....	Genesee, 1857; East Genesee, 1862; Central N. Y., 1872; Northern N. Y., 1879.
<i>Bennett, John W.*</i>	1872	& 1885	Vermont, 1880; Ob. 1904.
<i>Bennett, Charles H.</i>	1906	.....
<i>Best, Jacob L.</i>	1840	.....	Dis. 1842.
<i>Bidwell, Ira G.*</i>	1860	.....	Providence, 1858 & 1867; Genesee, 1875; Central N. Y., 1878; Ob. 1878.
<i>Bigelow, Alpheus S.*</i>	1855	.....	Ob. 1886.
<i>Bigelow, Loyal A.</i>	1874	.....
<i>Bissell, Clarence E.</i>	1888	.....
<i>Bishop, Thos. M.</i>	1900	.....
<i>Black, William A.</i>	1882	.....	No. West Iowa, 1886.
<i>Blanchard, Emory A.*</i>	1859	.....	Ob. 1907.
<i>Blanchard, Hiram*</i>	1836	& 1851	Loc. 1848; Ob. 1891.
<i>Bolster, Cyrus*</i>	1849	.....	New York, 1845; Ob. 1853.
<i>Bolton, H. W.</i>	1904	.....	From W. Wisconsin; Loc. 1904.
<i>Bond, James H.*</i>	1869	.....	Ob. 1898.
<i>Booth, Francis C.</i>	1872	.....	Dis. 1874.
<i>Booth, Joseph C.</i>	1894	.....
<i>Borst, Nelson</i>	1850	& 1854	Loc. 1858.

Bouck, Elliott E.....	1891	Michigan, 1899.
Boutwell, Oliver M.....	1884	From Vermont; Vermont, 1889.
Bowns, George M.....	1893	Dis. 1895.
Bowers, Edward	1895	
Boyce, Henry M.....	1880	
Beaudry, Louis N.*.....	1856 & 1867	Loc. 1861 & 1876; Went to Montreal.
Bourri, Milton*	1837	Illinois, 1837; Rock River, 1840; Ob. 1865.
Bowen, John E.*.....	1846	Loc. 1882.
Boxley, John	1859	Dis. 1861.
Bradford, William M.....	1876	
Bradford, Charles	1908	New Hampshire, 1868.
Braman, Egbert A.....	1870	Ob. 1898.
Bradford, Loyal A.*.....	1897	New York, 1814; Loc. 1843.
Brayton, Daniel*	1832	New England Southern, 1891.
Bridgeford, John S.....	1876	Pittsburgh, 1874.
Brooke, Benj. F.....	1874	
Brooks, Delos F.....	1876 & 1885	Vermont, 1880.
Brough, Damas*	1866	Ob. 1884.
Brown, Josiah H.*.....	1832	Ob. 1855.
Brown, Stephen D.*.....	1837 & 1862	New York, 1857 & 1865; Ob. 1875.
Brown, Valentine*	1839	Ob. 1854.
Brown, Richard*	1833	Ob. 1902.
Brown, Zinah H.*	1846	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1868.
Brown, William R.*	1850	Ob. 1871.

Brown, Selah W.....	1853	Central Illinois, 1874.
Brown, Jesse	1860	Dis. 1862.
Brown, George W.....	1863, 80, 81	Central Illinois, 1877; Vermont, 1880.
Brown, James H.*.....	1871	Newark, 1859; Rock River, 1860; Ob. 1906.
Brown, George J.*.....	1868	Ob. 1880.
Brown, Oliver A.....	1873	Cincinnati, 1869; N. England, 1879; Newark, 1885; N. Y. Conf., 1889; Baltimore, 1892.
Brown, Edgar H.....	1882	
Brown, Beriah C.*.....	1886	Ob. 1893.
Brown, Francis T.....	1896	New York East, 1902.
Brown, Luther A.....	1903	East Ohio, 1902.
Brown, Charles L.....	1905	
Browne, Geo. W.*.....	1876	Ob. 1906. .
Brundage, Wm. M.....	1882	W. 1895.
Brunk, William W.....	1903	S. California, 1897; Wilmington, 1902.
Buchanan, Robt. W.....	1897	
Budge, Henry	1851	Rock River, 1851; Dis. 1852.
Bullard, Ward*	1838 & 1849	Loc. 1842; Ob. 1879.
Bullis, Seth	1859	Dis. 1861.
Burbank, Chas. A.....	1893	Dis. 1895.
Burch, Thomas*	1832	Philadelphia, 1805 & 1821; New England, 1812; New York, 1833; Ob. 1850.
Burdick, Chester F.*.....	1848	Ob. 1895.
Burnham, Jedediah D.....	1836	Ex. 1868.

Burnham, Benj. S.*	1845	.....	Ob. 1898.
Burrows, James F.*	1848	.....	Ob. 1852.
<i>Burton, Henry*</i>	1832	.....	Loc. 1837; N. Y. East, 1849; Ob. 1879.
Butcher, Wm. C.*	1869	.....	Ob. 1874.
Butler, Pierce	1908	.....	Dis. 1837; Providence, 1842; Ob. 1871.
Cady, Lawton*	1835	.....	Rock River, 1878.
Cady, Gilbert E.	1894	.....	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1882.
Cady, Martin E.	1875	.....	New York, 1816; Loc. 1844; Ob. 1866.
Campbell, Alexander*	1839	& 1866	New England, 1867; Providence, 1875.
Campbell, Romine	1871	.....	From Cen. Illinois; No. Nebraska, 1901.
<i>Cannon, Ibit*</i>	1832	.....	Wisconsin, 1872.
Carroll, Angelo*	1852	.....	New York, 1869; Ob. 1894.
Carr, Wallace W.	1893	.....	Oneida, 1857; Wyoming, 1869.
Carhart, John W.	1855	.....	Maine, 1895; Wilmington, 1903.
<i>Carpenter, Coles*</i>	1832	.....	Genesee, 1823; Oneida, 1829; Philadelphia, 1841; Ob. 1881.
Carrier, David R.	1857	.....	Loc. 1842; New Jersey, 1871.
Carter, Lewis E.	1903	.....	Chadbourne, Geo. S.
Cashmore, William	1906	.....	1859 & 1864 Providence, 1858; Vermont, 1863; New England, 1870.
Cass, James M.	1897	.....
Castle, Joseph*	1839	.....
<i>Caughey, James*</i>	1832	.....
Chadbourne, Geo. S.	1859	& 1864	

Chamberlain, Chester* ...	1834	Ob. 1875.
Chamberlain, Josiah F.* ...	1835	New York, 1812; New England, 1813; Loc. 1819; Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1864.
Champlin, Albert* ...	1834	Ob. 1872.
Chandler, David M.* ...	1834 & 1838	Illinois, 1836; Michigan, 1838.
Chapman, William J.	1876	
<i>Chase, Hiram*</i>	1832	New York, 1827; Ob. 1877.
Chase, John*	1842 & 1870	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1883.
Cherry, William T.	1898	Malaysia Mission Conference, 1900.
Cheeseman, Joseph K.* ...	1856	Genesee, 1846; Ob. 1895.
Chichester, Elijah* ...	1852	New York, 1799; Loc. 1807; Ob. 1855.
Chipp, William M.	1835	New York, 1832 & 1854.
Church, Chas. R.	1890	
Christie, Arch. E.	1904	
Clapp, Dexter E.	1867	E. Genesee, 1855; Loc. 1869.
Clapper, Allen E.	1895	
Clark, John*	1844	New York, 1820; Illinois, 1836; Texas, 1841; Rock River, 1852; Ob. 1854.
Clark, James S* ...	1890	Ob. 1890.
<i>Clark, Charles P.</i>	1832	New York, 1826; Mississippi, 1845.
Clark, William*	1852	Ob. 1901.
Clark, Cabot M.*	1860	Ob. 1892.
Clark, Lewis N.	1865	E. Baltimore, 1868; Cen. Pennsylvania, 1869.
Clark, Algernon S.	1879	Wyoming, 1870.

Clark, John H.....	1874	E. Ohio, 1905; E. Ohio, 1907.
Clark, C. E.....	1906	Ob. 1887.
Clemens, Sylvester W.*	1843	Vermont, 1860; Rock River, 1866; Loc. 1870.
Clymer, John F.*.....	1873 & 1893	New York, 1863; Oneida, 1866; Cen. New York, 1869.
	Wilmington, 1869; from Maine in 1893; Ob. 1903.	
Clymer, John L.....	1906	Missionary to Japan in 1887.
Cleveland, Joseph G.....	1886	Vermont, 1860; Rock River, 1866; Loc. 1870.
Coburn, Milo P.....	1858	New York, 1863; Oneida, 1866; Cen. New York, 1869.
Coddington, W. P.....	1894	From Northern New York Conference.
Cobb, Stephen S.....	1908	W. 1906.
Cole, Marion G.....	1900	
Cole, Loren T.....	1907	New York, 1831; Rock River, 1866; Loc. 1870.
Coleman, Henry R.....	1832	New York, 1828; Ob. 1877.
Coleman, Seymour*	1832	Dis. 1858.
Coleman, John H.....	1873	From New England; New Hampshire, 1890.
Collins, Elias B.....	1857	Vermont, 1886.
Collyer, George L.....	1886	Ob. 1861.
Comstock, Ebenezer	1878 & 1885	Ob. 1878.
Conner, Joseph*	1840	Minnesota, 1891; New England, 1900.
Cook, John L.*.....	1846	
Cook, Lyman D.....	1891	
Cook, George A.....	1906	

Cooper, Jos. H. C.....	1892	W. 1907.
Cooper, Alden S.....	1832	New York, 1830; Vermont, 1860.
Cooper, Sylvester W.*.....	1861	Ob. 1864.
Cope, Joseph*	1855	Ob. 1887.
Cornell, Stephen N.....	1876 & 1879	Dis. 1878; Loc. by Conference 1902.
Corkran, David N.....	1898	Wilmington, 1885.
Cottrell, George W.....	1839	Rock River, 1845; Loc. 1847.
Cott, Samuel	1856	Dis. 1857.
Coulter, Charles S.....	1900	
Covel, Samuel*	1832	New York, 1821; Ob. 1860.
Covel, James, Jr.*	1838	New York, 1816; Ob. 1845.
Cox, Benjamin*	1842 & 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1901.
Cox, William W.....	1875	
Craig, Jesse F*.....	1834 & 1847	Loc. 1846; Ob. 1889.
Cramer, N. L.....	1874	Dis. 1875.
Crane, Elijah*	1832	New York, 1822; Ohio, 1833; Michigan, 1837; Ob. 1868.
Crane, John P.....	1881	W. 1809.
Crawford, Elias *	1832	New York, 1824; Ex. 1848.
Crawford, Wm. H*	1890	Iowa, 1876; Ob. 1906.
Crapo, Beroth L.....	1893	
Cronk, Delos.....	1873	Michigan, 1883.
Crowl, John F*.....	1843, '56 & '68	Loc. 1847 & 1861; Ob. 1875.
Curtis, Charles N.....	1894	Iowa, 1888.

Curry, Marcus M.	1870	W. 1858.
Cutler, Mortimer F.	1848	Vermont, 1854; New England, 1865; Erie, 1875; Cen. Ohio, 1876; Tennessee, 1880.
Cushing, Charles W.*	1858	Withdrawn under charges 1908.
Dack, Herbert W.	1907	Wesleyan Methodist Church South Africa.
Dahms, Benjamin C.	1908	
Dann, Henry W.	1855	Dis. 1856.
Davidson, John R.	1908	
Davies, Robert J.*	1872	Ob. 1895.
Davies, Arthur R.	1896	Dis. 1899.
Darby, Wm. C.	1900	Dis. 1902.
Davis, Nicholas H.	1872	Drops from the list in 1888.
Davis, Geo. H. H.	1884	From Methodist Church of Canada; Methodist Church of Canada, 1891.
Day, Alfred J.	1860	
Dayton, Durell W.	1851 & 1868	Vermont, 1860.
Dean, William H.	1868	Vermont, 1866 & 1869.
Deniston, John W.	1832	New York, 1826; Loc. 1839.
Decker, Fred L.	1890	
Dearstyne, Ralph A.	1894	
Devoe, Isaac	1843	Dis. 1846.
Devol, Charles*	1836, '68, '76	Loc. 1854 & 1869; Ob. 1894.
Dibble, Lorenzo A.	1872 & 1885	Vermont, 1880.

Diefendorf, Leigh	1901	Ob. 1875.
Dixon, Alexander*	1836	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1863.
Dodson, Thomas*	1844	Vermont, 1864 & 1869.
Donaldson, Sylvester	1868	Vermont, 1864 & 1869.
Dow, Purcell L.....	1880	
Dow, George H.....	1906	
Douglas, George C.....	1899	Dis. 1869.
Drum, James O.....	1866	W. 1856.
Dudley, Henry C. H.....	1848	
Duffield, John	1890	
Dunn, Hiram*	1836	Ob. 1876.
Dunton, Charles H.....	1872	
Durfee, Herbert A.....	1882	
Dutcher, Edward H.....	1868	New York East, 1869.
Dwight, Lewis	1856	Providence, 1842; Loc. 1863.
Eames, Henry*	1832	New York, 1800; Ob. 1851.
Eames, Joseph*	1832	New York, 1826; Ob. 1891.
Eames, Wm. H.....	1854	Dis. 1855.
Earl, Robert R.....	1903	
Earle, William*	1859	Ob. 1905.
Easton, George W.....	1881	
Eaton, Jairus	1834	Dis. 1836.
Eaton, Bennett*	1850 & 1868	Vermont, 1864; Ob. 1872.
Eaton, Alfred*	1855 & 1873	Vermont, 1860; Loc. 1862; Ob. 1908.

Eaton, Joel W.....	1857	
Eaton, Homer	1857	Ob. 1908.
Eaton, Alfred H.*.....	1885	Went to Congregational Church 1892.
Eaton, Walter S.....	1887	
Eaton, William W.....	1889	Ob. 1899.
Edgerton, James M.*.....	1851	Kansas, 1866; Ob. 1867.
Edgerton, Christopher H.*.....	1857	
Edgerton, Silas W.....	1871	W. 1903.
Edwards, Charles	1876	
Edwards, Wm. H.....	1890	W. 1906, 1908. Received from Baptist Ch.
Edwards, Robert T.....	1901	New York, 1814; Ob. 1847.
Eighmey, Samuel*	1832	Vermont, 1860 & 1880; Ob. 1904.
Elkins, Stephen D.*.....	1857, '73, '85	Oneida, 1843; Ob. 1891.
Elliott, David T.*.....	1859	Ob. 1853.
Emerson, Oliver*	1834	New York, 1804; Ob. 1853.
Ensign, Datus*	1832	
Esterbrook, Edmund P.....	1892	Cen. New York, 1896; Minnesota, 1902.
Face, Edwin D.....	1907	
Fallon, Junius S.....	1875	Ob. 1874.
Farr, Alfred A.....	1839	Vermont, 1863; Ex. 1897.
Farrar, Hubbard C.....	1863	
Farwell, Eli C.....	1879	Vermont, 1858.
Frassett, John	1842	Loc. 1852.
Fenton, Asa F.*	1839	

Fenton, Isaac C.*	1856	Ob. 1900.
Ferris, Eli L.....	1882	
<i>Ferguson, Saml. D.*</i>	<i>1832</i>	<i>New York, 1819 & 1838; Ob. 1855.</i>
Ferguson, Wm. P. F.....	1887	Dropped out in 1888.
Finger, Peter W.....	1908	
Fisher, Lyman M.....	1859	Dis. 1861.
Fisher, John C.....	1882	
Fisher, Martin L.....	1888	
Fisk, Miles	1841	Dis. 1843.
Fitch, John*	1833	Dis. 1835.
Fitch, Geo. W	1862	Nevada, 1873; W. 1878.
Fletcher, Frank	1898	W. Virginia, 1887; Wilmington, 1889.
Flouton, William H.....	1887	Mexico Conference 1887.
Ford, William*	1842	Michigan, 1871; Ob. 1871.
Ford, Abel*	1843	Ob. 1889.
Ford, Salisbury S.*	1843 & 1869	Illinois, 1867; Ob. 1883.
Ford, Cornelius R.....	1848	Loc. 1861.
Fort, John L.....	1892	New York, 1829; Ob. 1850.
<i>Foster, John P*</i>	<i>1832</i>	<i>Ob. 1861.</i>
Foster, Egbert H.*	1845	Ob. 1900.
Foster, William W.*	1846	New York, 1859.
Foster, Elon*	1856	New England, 1881.
Foster, Wm. W., Jr.	1873 & 1885	Oneida, 1831; Ob. 1891.
Fox, Robert*	1853	

Fradenburgh, Stephen	1849	Dis. 1850.
France, Marvin R.	1875	Dis. 1877.
Fraser, John*	1832	New York, 1831; Ohio, 1855; So. Illinois, 1866; Ob. 1871.
Fraser, Wm. N.	1836	Ob. 1860.
Freeman, Nelson O.	1859	Vermont, 1863; New England, 1870; Rock River, 1871.
French, David H.*	1896	
French, Earl T.	1898	Withdrawn 1908.
Fuller, Clark	1842	New York, 1854.
Gaddis, William*	1837	Illinois, 1837; Rock River, 1840; Ob. 1851.
Gardner, Simeon*	1849	Ob. 1899.
Gardner, Thos. B.	1889	
Gates, David W.	1862	
Garvin, Alanson*	1843	Ob. 1874.
Genge, Edwin	1873	
Giddings, Chas. E.*	1842	Loc. 1855.
Gifford, Joseph O.	1878	Oneida, 1860; No. New York, 1880.
Gilbert, Charles C.*	1843	Ob. 1878.
Gillies, Andrew	1899	From Vermont; New York, 1903.
Gilliland, James P.	1879	Dis. 1883.
Gobbett, James	1833	Dis. 1836.
Goettel, Philip	1886	
Groebel, Otto	1893	Loc. 1906.

Gold, George S.*	1841	Ob. 1878.
Gollidge, Kingman	1895	Dis. 1898.
Goodell, Edmund J.	1905	
Gooding, John G.	1863	
Gooding, James G.	1905	Puget Sound, 1906.
Goodman, Wm. B.	1905	New York, 1828; Illinois, 1836; Loc. 1838;
Goodrich, James R.	1832	Rock River, 1841.
Goodrich, John N.	1890	W. 1901.
Goodsell, <i>Buel</i> *	1832	New York, 1814 & 1838; Ob. 1863.
Goodwin, Calvin J.	1838	Dis. 1840.
Goss, <i>Ephraim</i> *	1832	New York, 1829; Ob. 1866.
Gough, Stillman B.	1854	Dis. 1857.
Gould, David W.*	1850	Ob. 1869.
Gould, Emmet W.	1901 & 1907	Mexico, 1903.
Gould, Joseph S.	1860	Dis. 1864.
Graham, Henry	1869	
Grant, Horace L.	1859	Ob. 1907.
Grant, S. Edwin	1897	
Graves, John*	1834	Ob. 1902.
Graves, William P.	1844	Loc. 1883.
Graw, John J.	1849	New York, 1849; New Jersey, 1861.
Gray, William P.	1837	Loc. 1856.
Green, Philitus*	1837	New England, 1833; Ob. 1840.

Green, Charles E.	1881	.....	Ob. 1891.
Gregg, Orin*	1836	.....	Loc. 1850.
Gregg, Martin B.	1842	.....	New Brunswick Conference 1880.
Gregg, S. Busby....	1883	.....	Ex. 1858.
Gregg, Reuben	1854	.....	No. New York, 1875; Ohio, 1880.
Gregory, Thos. W.	1881	.....	New York, 1808; Ob. 1872.
Gridley, Cyprian H.	1832	.....
Grieves, Thomas O.	1891	.....
Griffin, William*	1835	.....	Ob. 1898.
Griffin, Richard*	1849	.....	Ob. 1853.
Griffin, Thomas A.	1854	.....
Grisner, Charles V.	1880	.....
Groat, William H.	1876	.....
Guernsey, Elias J.	1873	.....
Haff, Elisha B.*	1845	& 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1889.
Hagar, Charles L.*	1848	.....	Ob. 1890.
Halbert, Sandford*	1846	.....	Loc. 1854.
Hall Jacob*	1832	.....	New York, 1816; Ob. 1863.
Hall, Barnes M.*	1834	.....	Ob. 1886.
Hall, Jeremiah	1838	.....	Loc. 1857.
Hall, Aaron	1840	.....
Hall, David C.	1856	.....	Dis. 1857.
Hall, Joel	1857	.....
Hall, George A.*	1863	.....	Baltimore, 1866; New York, East, 1866.

Hall, Charles L.....	1888	.....	Ob. 1893.
Hall, Morton L.*.....	1891	.....	Ob. 1880.
Haller, John P.....	1875	& 1882	Vermont, 1880.
Halstead, Jesse	1837	.....	Loc. 1857.
Hamilton, John A.....	1892	.....
Hamilton, C. Edward....	1898	.....
Hamilton, Charles E.....	1905	.....	Central New York, 1885; Genesee, 1896.
Hamilton, George W.....	1906	.....
Hammersly, Wm. H.....	1903	.....
Hancock, Samuel H.*.....	1849	.....	Ob. 1865.
Hand, Asa C.....	1832	.....	New York, 1831; W. 1846.
Hanna, Francis T*.....	1859	.....	Loc. 1867.
Harding, Daniel B.....	1835	.....	Dis. 1836.
Harned, Harry E.....	1903	.....	Dis. 1907.
Harris, Joseph	1844	.....	Loc. 1850.
Harris, Hiram*	1852	.....	Ob. 1872.
Harris, Daniel W.....	1858	.....	W. 1865.
Harris, Sidney M.....	1888	.....	Dis. 1892.
Harris, John M.....	1893	.....
Harrower, Peter P*.....	1834	.....	Ob. 1886.
Hart, Jeremiah S.*.....	1843	.....	Ob. 1899.
Hartin, William G.....	1903	.....
Harvey, Cassius H.....	1839	.....	Dis. 1840.
Harwood, John*	1834	.....	Dis. 1839.

Harwood, Thomas W.*	1855	.....	Ob. 1902.
Harwood, Thomas C.	1887	.....	W. 1906.
Haslam, John*	1833	.....	Ob. 1863.
Haseltine, Wm. B.	1843	.....	Loc. 1854.
<i>Haselton, Amos*</i>	1832	.....	W. 1839.
<i>Hasen, Wright*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1827; Ob. 1838.
Hawley, Bostwick	1850	.....	Oneida, 1839.
Hawley, Chipman R.	1857	.....
Hayner, Augustus J.	1879	.....	Dis. 1882.
Heath, Andrew*	1853	& 1855	Vermont 1880; Ob. 1888.
Heath, William J.	1857	.....	New England, 1886.
Heath, Chas. A. S.	1873	.....
Heath, James A....	1886	.....	From Free Methodist Church; withdrew under charges, 1890.
Heaxt, Aaron D.*	1863	.....	Ob. 1900.
Heaxt, Foster G....	1882	.....
Henry, William	1838	.....	Loc. 1851.
Herbert, Richard L.	1860	.....	Oneida, 1854; W. 1872.
<i>Hibbard, Freeborn G.*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1830; Loc. 1836; Genesee, 1837.
Higgins, Alfred J.	1898	.....
Hiller, Peter	1907	.....	:
Hills, Charles D....	1885	.....	From New England; New Hampshire, 1891.
Hill, Nathan C....	1873	.....	Dis. 1874.
Hitchcock, Merrill*	1883	.....	Ob. 1907.

<i>Hitchcock, B.*</i>	1832	New York, 1830; Loc. 1833; Ob. 1864.
Hitchcock, Peter M.*	.....	1834	Ob. 1898.
Hitchcock, Willard D.*	.....	1858	Ob. 1895.
Hite, George E.	.....	1891	From West Virginia; Pittsburgh, 1900.
Hoag, William H.	.....	1885	New Jersey, 1876.
Hogle, Charles 'P.'	.....	1897	
Holmes, Daniel, Jr.*	.....	1837	New York, 1832; Ob. 1843.
Holmes, Ira	.....	1842 & 1854	Dis. 1844.
Housingen, Asahel H.	.....	1849	Vermont, 1860.
Horton, Jabez	.....	1891	
Horner, Socrates	.....	1891	From Minnesota; New Jersey, 1905.
Hoskins, Robert	.....	1867	Indian Mission, 1867.
Hoover, Solomon H.	.....	1868	Loc. 1870.
<i>Houghtaling, J. B.*</i>	1832	New York, 1828; Ob. 1857.
<i>Howe, Samuel*</i>	1832	New York, 1802; Ob. 1858.
Howe, Edward N.*	.....	1851 & 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1894.
Hoyt, Edward C.	.....	1881	
Hubbard, Elijah B.*	.....	1834	Ob. 1852.
Hughes (Hewes) S.	.....	1842	Loc. 1859.
Hughes, William H.	.....	1863	
Hughes, George W.	.....	1876	New York East, 1883.
Hughes, David	.....	1895	
Hulburd, David P.*	.....	1837 & 1868	Vermont, 1863; Ob. 1885.

Hulburd, Merritt*	.....	1862 & 1880	New England, 1873; Minn., 1879; Vermont, 1880.
Hurlburt, Donald P.	.....	1899	
Hunt, John S.	.....	1896	W. 1903.
Hull, William H.	.....	1842	Loc. 1853.
<i>Hurd, William F.*</i>	1832	New York, 1831; Ob. 1892.
Hutchinson, Andrew J.	.....	1900	
Hutchison, Wm. A.	.....	1900	Dis. 1901.
Hyde, William H.	.....	1858	Vermont, 1860.
Hynson, Edwin H.	.....	1859	Vermont, 1860; Loc. 1863 & 1870; Wyoming, 1864 & 1871.
Ingalls, Arthur J.*	.....	1859 & 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1888.
Ingersol, Webster	.....	1877	No. New York, 1874; West Wisconsin, 1886.
Isbell, Bishop*	.....	1833	Ob. 1893.
Irwin, Stewart W.	.....	1900	
Iverson, James M.	.....	1869	Erie, 1869; Cen. Illinois, 1874; Northwest Sweden, 1876.
Jackson, Samuel	.....	1869	Vermont, 1867; Loc. 1873.
Jacobs, Albah	.....	1869	Dis. 1874.
Janes, Lester	.....	1848	Ohio, 1833; Missouri, 1836; New England, 1843; Illinois, 1851 & 1880.
Jenkins, Rollin E.	.....	1885 .....	.
Jenkins, Charles L.	.....	1902	
Johns, Henry T.	.....	1858	Philadelphia, 1854; Ex. 1863.

Johnson, Albinus*	1847	.....	Ob. 1860.
Johnson, Robert J.	1884	.....	From Irish Wesleyan; Ex. 1888.
Jones, Adam.....	1833	.....	Loc. 1850.
Jones, Le Grand*	1873	.....	Ob. 1900.
Jump, Marvin D.....	1868	& 1885	Vermont, 1880.
Judkins, Charles O.....	1902	.....	Vermont, 1896.
Jutkins, Andrew J.*	1857	.....	Rock River, 1868; Ob. 1901.
Keep, John H.....	1905	.....
Kelly, Roosevelt*	1832	.....	New York, 1821; W. 1863.
Kelly, Thomas.....	1873	.....	No. New York, 1878; Loc. 1879; Philadelphia, 1880.
Kelsey, Howard L.*	1878	.....	No. New York, 1869; Ob. 1904.
Kelton, Herbert L.	1894	.....
Kent, Burt M.....	1890	.....
Kerr, George A.....	1882	.....
Kiernan, John.....	1851	.....	Loc. 1858.
Kimball, Fernando C.....	1853	.....	Dis. 1854.
Kimball, James E.....	1856	.....	Dis. 1860.
Kimball, Henry D.....	1864	.....	New England Southern, 1882; Rock River.
<i>Kimpton, Orville*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1826; Loc. 1837.
King, Edward.....	1847	.....	Dis. 1849.
King, Joseph E.....	1853	.....	Principal Newberry Seminary 1848; Principal Fort Plain Seminary 1853; Principal Fort Edward Seminary 1854.

King, James M.*.....	1866	New York, 1874; Ob. 1907.
King, Fennor E.*.....	1865	Vermont, 1861; Des Moines, 1868; Ob. 1869.
Kingsbury, Arnold.....	1835	Dis. 1836.
Kirkbride, Samuel H.....	1887	Colorado, 1893.
Kirby, Thomas*.....	1837	Ob. 1846.
Kitchin, William C.....	1893	Readmitted 1893; withdrew from ministry — not from church; readmitted 1898; Loc. 1902.
<i>Knapp, Hiram.....</i>	1832	Dis. 1833.
Knapp, Seaman A.....	1857	Dis. 1858.
Knight, Horace B.....	1839	W. 1846.
Krohn, Philip.....	1876	Wyoming, 1866; Loc. 1881.
Kunz, George J.....	1890	
La Grange, Garrett H.....	1886	
La Grange, John.....	1833	Dis. 1834.
Landry, John.....	1892	
Langford, J. C.....	1886	From Vermont; New Hampshire, 1886.
Lawrence, Lewis L.....	1874	
Lawyer, Frank D.....	1904	
Learned, Newton M.....	1869 & 1893	Vermont, 1863; Minnesota, 1874; So. California, 1883; New Hampshire, 1886; from St. John's River, 1893.
Le Baron, Ira.....	1880	Vermont, 1858; Ex. 1873.
Lee, Fillmore	1868	Dis. 1882.

Leech, Samuel V.....	1882	From Baltimore; California, 1891.
Lemmon, George T.....	1891	New York, 1827; Ob. 1888.
<i>Leonard, Jacob*</i>	1832	New York, 1818 & 1843; Ob. 1849.
Leonard, Charles L.....	1893	New York, 1837 & 1851; N. Y. East, 1849.
Leslie, Robert B.....	1902	
Leonard, Charles H.*	1836	Ob. 1881.
Levings, Noah*	1833	New York, 1818 & 1843; Ob. 1849.
Lewis, Zephaniah N.....	1849	New York, 1837 & 1851; N. Y. East, 1849.
Lewis, Daniel.....	1856	Vermont, 1860.
Lewis, Wyman B.....	1850	Dis. 1851.
Lewis, David N.*	1864	Ob. 1899.
Lewis, Charles B.....	1879	Ohio, 1865; Ohio, 1891.
Lewis, William G. B.....	1879	Drops out 1883.
Lewis, William T.....	1897	From Arkansas Conf.; Wilmington, 1902.
Lewis, Charles M.....	1901	
Lindsay, John*	1845	N. Y. East, 1809; New York, 1837; Ob. 1850.
Lincoln, Joel H.....	1887	Dis. 1891.
Liscomb, Cyrus	1840	New Hampshire, 1832; Loc. 1852; Vermont, 1857; Northwest Wisconsin, 1867.
Little, Russel M.*	1833 & 1866	New York, 1829; Loc. 1840; Ob. 1891.
Little, Warren.....	1847	Loc. 1854.
Little, Charles E.....	1860	Newark, 1867.
Livingstone, Benj. F.....	1869	Vermont, 1861.
Lodge, Thomas	1849	New York, 1843 & 1852.

Lloyd, William	1870	E. Genesee, 1870; New York, 1872; W. 1877.
Loeber, Charles E.	1908	To Korea Conference 1908.
Longacre, Seth W.	1907	
Longstreet, James O.	1860	Dis. 1861.
Loomis, Wyman B.	1860	Dis. 1861.
Loomis, Benj. B.	1863	
Love, George W.	1886	W. 1900.
Love, Frank T.	1896	
Loveland, Diodorus H.*	1842	Ob. 1895.
Loveland, Peter J.	1867	Dis. 1868.
Lovejoy, Charles H.	1841	Maine, 1834; Loc. 1840; New Hampshire, 1846; Loc. 1855.
Lowell, Delmar R.	1874	Vermont, 1882.
Lowndes, Frederick	1884	Detroit, 1883; Colorado, 1885; Cincinnati, 1891; Pittsburgh, 1895; Newark, 1905.
Lucas, Abner H.	1900	
Luce, Israel.	1857	Vermont, 1860; Maine, 1871.
Ludlum, Matthias*	1843, '52, '68	Loc. 1850; Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1879.
Lyon, Arannah*	1832	New York, 1831; Ob. 1876.
Lyon, Gilbert*	1832	New York, 1811; Loc. 1849.
Lyon, Chester*	1839	Ob. 1850.
Lyon, Edwin*	1840	Loc. 1847.
Lyle, David*	1855	Ob. 1869.
McAnn, Isaac	1868	Vermont, 1853 & 1870.

McChesney, Ensign*.....	1879	Providence, 1868; New York, 1886.
McChesney, Simon*.....	1860	Rock River, 1872; Iowa, 1879.
McChesney, Samuel.....	1884 & 1888	Dis. 1885; Dis. 1890.
McCreary, Joseph.....	1832	Genesee, 1816 & 1833; Loc. 1823 & 1836; New York, 1826.
McChesney, Gay D.....	1907	California, 1858; Loc. 1872.
McElroy, Robert.....	1848	Ob. 1895.
McGilton, Andrew J.*.....	1848	From Methodist Church, Canada; Wilming-
McGilton, Adam. C.....	1894	ton, 1906. From Philadelphia.
McCabe, Francis D.....	1907	India, 1873.
McHenry, Albert D.....	1873	New York, 1802; Ob. 1863.
McKean, Andrew*.....	1832	New York, 1868 Vermont, 1862.
McKean, Samuel.....	1852	Ob. 1905.
McKenzie, David B.....	1848 & 1868	Loc. 1851.
McKernan, Edward J.*.....	1875	New England, 1870; New Hampshire, 1899.
McKillups, George.....	1838	Dis. 1849.
McKinlay, Alexander.....	1902	Vermont, 1857; New Hampshire, 1861; Vir-
McLaughlin, Samuel*.....	1874	ginia, 1872; Loc. 1877.
McMaster, Thos. S.....	1848	From New York East; W. 1903.
Manly, Ralza.....	1858	Ob. 1864.
Marland, Frank.....	1902	
Martin, Carlo R.*.....	1859	

<i>Martin, Joel</i>	1875	Ohio, 1874.
<i>Marsh, Elam*</i>	1863	Ob. 1901.
<i>Marsh, Edward E.</i>	1893	New England, 1906.
<i>Marshal, Joseph D.*</i>	1832	New York, 1827 & 1837; Ob. 1860.
<i>Marshal, Lorenzo D.*</i>	1850	Ob. 1898.
<i>Marshal, Alden V.</i>	1878	W. 1886.
<i>Marshal, Perry</i>	1874 & 1885	Vermont, 1880; W. 1886.
<i>Marvin, Benjamin</i>	1832	New York, 1831; Loc. 1843.
<i>Marvin, David</i>	1844	Loc. 1847.
<i>Marvin, Daniel</i>	1854	Dis. 1855; No. New York, 1873.
<i>Marvin, Lyman E.</i>	1878	Oneida, 1855; Cen. New York, 1869; No. New York, 1873 & 1880.
<i>Mason, Russell T.</i>	1844	Loc. 1849; Wisconsin, 1855; West. Wisconsin, 1856; Wisconsin, 1867.
<i>Matthews, Dudley</i>	1907	Cincinnati, 1905.
<i>Mayer, George E.</i>	1902	
<i>Mattison, Spencer*</i>	1835 & 1843	Loc. 1839; Illinois, 1847; Rock River, 1853; Ob. 1855.
<i>May, George W.</i>	1889	
<i>Mead, Merritt B.</i>	1854 & 1883	Vermont, 1880.
<i>Mead, Junius E.</i>	1892	
<i>Meeker, Hiram</i>	1832 & 1861	New York, 1822; Vermont, 1860; Ex. 1871.
<i>Meeker, Cyrus*</i>	1832	New York, 1826; Ob. 1893.
<i>Meeker, Berea O.*</i>	1838	Ob. 1873.

Meeker, William H.*.....	1849	Ob. 1902.
Meredith, Samuel*.....	1852	New York, 1848; New York East, 1849; No. Ohio, 1851; Ob. 1894.
Meredith, Richard*.....	1863	New York East, 1870; W. 1878; Presbyterian.
Meredith, Robert R.....	1864	Newark, 1867; Cincinnati, 1871; New Eng- land, 1873; W. 1879; Congregational.
Merrill, Sherman M.....	1850	Ex. 1868.
Merrill, Shubael S.*.....	1849 & 1852	Dis. 1856.
Metcalf, John E.....	1868 & 1885	Vermont, 1863 & 1880.
Middlekauf, Benton.....	1891	Dis. 1893.
Mihil, Norris*.....	1866	Ob. 1868.
Miller, A. O.....	1891	From Des Moines; Loc. by Conference, 1903.
Miller, Clarence.....	1883	
Miller, William A.*.....	1840 & 1863	W. 1860; Ob. 1892.
Mills, Andrew C.*.....	1833	Ob. 1835.
<i>Miner, Sherman*</i>	1832	New York, 1815; Ob. 1866.
Mitchel, James C.....	1894	
Monroe, John B.....	1876	Dis. 1878.
Moody, George M.....	1896	
Mooney, Warren.....	1869	Dis. 1872.
Morehouse, George C.....	1866	
<i>Moriarty, John D.*</i>	1832	New York, 1820; Ob. 1849.
Morgan, Richard.....	1855	Vermont, 1860.
Morgan, Charles.....	1858	Vermont, 1860.

Morgan, Edward.....	1858	1858	New York, 1829; Ob. 1861.
Morey, Eugene S.....	1886	1886	Dis. 1871.
<i>Morris, Chris. R.*</i>	1832	1832	Nebraska, 1900.
Morris, Henry D.....	1870	1870	Ob. 1906.
Morrow, William M.....	1905	1905	Dis. 1862.
Moyer, Walter R.*.....	1906	1844 & 1885	Vermont, 1865 & 1880; Ob. 1888.
Mosier, Milton B.....	1860	1870	Black River, 1857; Ob. 1905.
Mott, John S.*.....	.....	1873	•
Mott, Oscar*.....	.....	1901	Ob. 1902.
Mowris, John R.....	.....	1900	Mulholland, Wm. S.....
Muddle, Wm. H.*.....	.....	1897	1858 & 1869 Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1903.
Munger, Horace N.*.....	.....	1874 '79 '85	Loc. 1877; Vermont, 1880.
Munto, Thomas.....	.....	1857	Ob. 1894.
Munsee, Henry M.*.....	.....	1885	Murdock, Henry H.....
Nash, Albert H.....	1879	1879	From New Jersey; Wilmington, 1898.
Nelson, J. L.....	1897	1897	New York, 1831 & 1834; Ob. 1877.
<i>Newman, Thomas*</i>	1832 .....	.....	Ob. 1896.
Newman, John*.....	1856 .....	.....	Oneida, 1849; New York, 1858 & 1878; Mississippi, 1866; Baltimore, 1875; Ob. 1899.
Newman, John P.*.....	1855 .....	.....	From Vermont Conference.
Newell, Wilbur C.....	1908 .....	.....

<i>Nichols, Jarvis L.</i>	1832	New York, 1833.
<i>Nivison, Robert E.</i>	1901	
<i>Noble, Edward*</i>	1839	Ob. 1893.
<i>Noble, David E.</i>	1853	Dis. 1855.
<i>Noble, Charles F.</i>	1867	
<i>Noe, John J.</i>	1859 & 1885	Vermont, 1880.
<i>Oakley, Peter C.</i>	1832	New York, 1824; Oneida, 1839; New York, 1840.
<i>Osben, Abiather M.</i>	1832	New York, 1829 & 1841.
<i>Osborn, Amos.</i>	1884	Vermont, 1880.
<i>Osgood, David*</i>	1839	Ob. 1886.
<i>Osgood, Warren B.*</i>	1873	New Hampshire, 1868; Ob. 1880.
<i>Osteyee, Moses J.</i>	1885	
<i>Page, David F.*</i>	1835	Ob. 1847.
<i>Palmer, Gilbert Y.*</i>	1838	Ob. 1842.
<i>Palmer, Stephen</i>	1864	
<i>Parker, John</i>	1852	New Hampshire, 1851; New York, 1857; New York East, 1866.
<i>Parker, George A.</i>	1908	
<i>Parker, Nelson C.</i>	1868	
<i>Parker, Carson</i>	1866	From M. E. Church, South; Ex. 1870.
<i>Parker, Wm. A.</i>	1898	
<i>Parks, Stephen*</i>	1840	Ob. 1905.
<i>Parks, James</i>	1855	Dis. 1858.

Parks, Isaac*	1860	.....	Oneida, 1834; Ob. 1869.
Fascoe, John M.*	1878	.....	Vermont, 1880.
Patterson, James H.*	1851	.....	N. Hampshire, 1833; Vermont, 1845; Ob. 1873.
Patterson, Robert*	1850	.....	Ob. 1904.
Patton, John G.	1891	.....	W. 1895.
Pearson, Thomas W.*	1839	.....	New Jersey, 1852; Newark, 1857; Ob. 1860.
Pearson, Thomas B.*	1850	.....	Ob. 1857.
Peck, Jesse T.*.....	1841 & 1867	.....	Oneida, 1832; Black River, 1836; Baltimore, 1847; New York, 1849 & 1857; Colorado, 1858; Cen. New York, 1870; Ob. 1883.
<i>Pegg, John*</i>	1832	.....	Ob. 1879.
Pegg, Cornelius M.	1866	.....	Wilmington, 1870; New York East, 1880.
Pennell, Arthur J.	1905	.....	Cincinnati, 1905; 1908 to New York East.
Perkins, James G.	1854	.....
Perry, Delano	1884	.....	Maine, 1871.
Peterson, William O.	1854	.....	Dis. 1855.
Petingell, Geo. H.	1904	.....
Petit, Lyman C.	1889	.....	Withdrew under charges 1895.
Petty, M'Kendree*	1857	.....	Vermont, 1860; Loc. 1868.
Petty, Henry C.	1893	.....
Phillips, Zebalon*	1834	.....	Ob. 1886.
Phillips, Jonas*	1851	.....	Ob. 1883.
Phillips, James G.	1850	.....	W. 1871.
<i>Picr, Orrin*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1819; Ob. 1864.

<i>Pier, Orris*</i>	1832 & 1850	New York, 1826; Dis. 1833; Loc. 1841.
<i>Pierce, William W.</i>	1840	Loc. 1855.
<i>Pierce, Chas. T. S.</i>	1868	Dis. 1870.
<i>Pimlott, John R.</i>	1907	From Central Ohio,
<i>Plue, Albert E.</i>	1892	
<i>Pollock, John</i>	1848 & 1850	Dis. 1849 & 1852.
<i>Pollock, George F.</i>	1906	From Puget Sound; Dis. 1907.
<i>Pomeroy, Charles*</i>	1833	New York, 1822; Loc. 1832; W. 1856.
<i>Pomeroy, Benjamin*</i>	1835	Ob. 1880.
<i>Pond, W. Irving</i>	1857	Loc. 1863.
<i>Poor, Joshua*</i>	1832	New York, 1825; Ob. 1881.
<i>Poor, David*</i>	1836	New York, 1826; Ob. 1889.
<i>Porter, Geo. W. S.*</i>	1856	Ob. 1888.
<i>Potter, Lewis*</i>	1832	New York, 1830; Ob. 1863.
<i>Potter, Thomas C.*</i>	1871	New England, 1861; W. Presbyterian Church, 1891.
<i>Potter, Edwin</i>	1871	W. 1875.
<i>Potter, Franklin K.</i>	1871	
<i>Potter, Walter E.</i>	1884	
<i>Potter, Arthur B.</i>	1892	
<i>Powell, Benj. W.</i>	1876	Erie, 1860.
<i>Pratt, Rufus</i>	1848	From New England Southern; New Jersey,
<i>Presby, John W.</i>	1891	1897.

Prindle, Cyrus	1833	New York, 1821; W. 1843; Erie, 1867.
Prindle, Lyman	1834 & 1835	Loc. 1836; W. 1843.
Prouty, Edwin	1854	Dis. 1855.
Puffer, William R.	1853	Vermont, 1860.
Puffer, John M.*....	1857	Vermont, 1862; Ob. 1874.
Praitt, Milton B.	1908	From E. Ohio Conference.
Quinlan, James*	1832	New York, 1818; Ob. 1866.
Quinlan, John W.	1860 & 1885	Vermont, 1880.
Quinlan, Chas. H.	1893	Loc. 1902.
Radley, Leonard L.	1837	Dis. 1838.
Rainey, Frederick G.*....	1876 & 1894	W. 1888; from Protestant Episcopal Church, 1894; Vermont, 1899.
Ransom, Halsey W.*....	1848	Michigan, 1839; Ob. 1867.
Ransom, Hawley	1849	Dis. 1851.
Rawson, James*	1841 & 1844	New York, 1833; W. 1843 & 1849.
Remington, Stephen	1832, '38, '43	New York, 1825 & 1833; Loc. 1842; New England, 1843; W. 1846.
Remington, E. Franklin...	1845 & 1847	Mississippi, 1842; Dis. 1846; W. 1848.
Reynolds, Charles	1869	Central Ohio, 1862; W. Congregational, 1891.
Reynolds, Alex. C.	1865	Vermont, 1862; Minnesota, 1875.
Rice, Anthony C.*....	1834 & 1843	Loc. 1841 & 1849.
Richards, Alanson*	1833	Ob. 1882.
Richards, William	1833	Loc. 1840.
Rickard, J. H. E.	1906	Maine, 1905.

Richmond, Chas. H.*	1856	& 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1904.
Rider, Ora P.....	1892	.....	Dis. 1895.
Ripley, Amos R.*	1839	.....	Ob. 1842.
Robbins, Alvin*	1858	.....	Black River, 1841; Ob. 1874.
Robbins, George H.....	1872	.....
Roberts, Jesse.....	1906	.....
Roberts, Mark A.....	1907	.....	Ob. 1886.
Robinson, Rodman H.*	1845	.....	Dis. 1857.
Robinson, Alonzo W.....	1856	.....	New Hampshire, 1866.
Robinson, Samuel J.....	1886	.....	Vermont, 1860.
Robinson, William C.....	1859	.....
Robinson, James H.....	1870	.....
Robinson, Arthur H.....	1907	.....	E. Ohio, 1906.
Robertson, Chas. S.....	1890	.....	New York, 1874; Loc. 1878 & 1886.
Roehr, Charles O.....	1881	.....	W. 1856.
Rogers, Silas M.....	1848	.....	From Nova Scotia; Ob. 1901.
Rogers, Thomas*	1892	.....	New York, 1849.
Romig, Anthony	1849	.....	Ob. 1902.
Rose, Alvin C.*	1846	.....	Ob. 1886.
Rose, Daniel*	1848	.....
Rouse, Sherman	1893	.....
Rowe, Henry S.....	1879	.....	New Hampshire, 1891.
Rowley, Charles W.....	1879	& 1899	Canada Methodist Church, 1863; Ob. 1904.
Rowsam, William H.*	1874	.....

Rulison, William P.....	1873 .....	.....
Russum, Joseph C.....	1878 .....	.....
Ryan, William	1871	Wisconsin, 1858; Nova Scotia, 1878.
<i>Ryder, William*</i>	1832	New York, 1831; Ob. 1849.
Ryder, Willis R.....	1900	
<i>Sandford, Luman A.</i>	1832	New York, 1820; Rock River, 1857.
Sanford, Wilber F.....	1873	Loc. 1877.
Sands, William J.*.....	1859	Ob. 1898.
Sauerbrei, Lewis.....	1892	
Savage, John A.....	1866	W. 1878.
Sawyer, James E. C.....	1874	E. Maine, 1863; Maine, 1866; Providence, 1869.
Sawyer, Fred M.....	1908	
Saxe, Alfred*	1843	New York, 1843; Ob. 1846.
Saxe, George G.*.....	1848	Ob. 1896.
Sayre, Ezra*	1834	Missouri, 1854; Ob. 1865.
Schell, Duncan M.....	1875	
<i>Scholefield, Arnold*</i>	1832	New York, 1810; Ob. 1837.
Schwartzman, Jos. W.....	1889	
Scott, George	1833	Dis. 1834.
Scudder, Moses L.....	1843	New England, 1837; New York, 1845; New York East, 1849.
Seage, John	1840	W. 1851.
Searles, John B.*.....	1852	Ob. 1892.
Seaver, Ahirah H.*.....	1859	Ob. 1859.

Selleck, Howard J.....	1905	Ob. 1876.
Senter, Melville A.*.....	1867	Ohio, 1883; Ohio, 1886.
Sexton, Hiram C.*.....	1861 & 1884	New York, 1829; Ob. 1874.
<i>Seymour, Truman*</i>	1832	Rock River, 1865; Cen. Illinois, 1865; Minnesota, 1868; Nebraska, 1879.
Shank, John W.....	1873	New Jersey, 1858; Ob. 1880.
Sharpe, Benj. S.*.....	1876	New York, 1835; Loc. 1840 & 1848.
Shears, Alonzo G.....	1843	New York, 1830; Ob. 1844.
Sherman, Charles*.....	1843	Dis. 1875.
Sherman, Edwin M.....	1874	Ob. 1887.
Sherwood, Lorenzo D.*.....	1838	
Sherwood, Frank R.....	1877	
Shurtliff, Asaph*	1853	Ob. 1873.
Silverstein, G. A.....	1859	Vermont, 1860; Loc. 1862.
Simmons, Geo. C.*.....	1844	Ob. 1892.
Simmons, J. Clark.....	1884	
Simonds, Sam'l D.....	1835	Loc. 1840.
Simonds, Volney M.....	1856	Vermont, 1860; Ex. 1863; New England, 1872.
Sissum, George W.....	1889	
Skafté, George C.....	1896	From St. John's River; So. California, 1907.
Skene, George	1874	Colorado, 1873; New England, 1885.
Skinner, Alonzo G.....	1856	Dis. 1857.
Slason, James L.*.....	1859 & 1883	New Hampshire, 1836; Loc. 1847 & 1850; Vermont, 1880; Ob. 1898.

<i>Stlocum, Henry W.*</i>	1868	Ob. 1906.
<i>Stlocum, William E.</i>	1903	Ob. 1881.
<i>Smith, Henry*</i>	1832	New York, 1821 & 1842; New York East, 1849; Ob. 1871.
<i>Smith, Friend W.*</i>	1832	
<i>Smith, Peter H.*</i>	1833	Ob. 1887.
<i>Smith, Hannibal H.*</i>	1842	Ob. 1905.
<i>Smith, Harvey S.*</i>	1843	Ob. 1855.
<i>Smith, William</i>	1855	Loc. 1860.
<i>Smith, Sessions</i>	1857	Dis. 1858.
<i>Smith, William H.</i>	1861	New York, 1840 & 1864.
<i>Smith, William L.*</i>	1862	Ob. 1896.
<i>Smith, Milford H.</i>	1880	
<i>Smith, Andrew W.</i>	1870	
<i>Smith, Robert W.</i>	1879	Des Moines, 1889.
<i>Smith, Gail E.</i>	1907	
<i>Somerville, Jay W.</i>	1890	Southw. Kansas, 1890.
<i>Smudden, Benj.</i>	1904	From So. California; So. Illinois, 1907.
<i>Soule, Francis A.*</i>	1861	Maine, 1838; E. Maine, 1848; Ob. 1897.
<i>Spaulding, Nath. G.</i>	1852	Loc. 1870.
<i>Spear, Albert R.</i>	1841	Dis. 1844.
<i>Spencer, Wallace D.</i>	1893	
<i>Spicer, Harry D.</i>	1894	
<i>Spicer, Tobias*</i>	1832	New York, 1812; Ob. 1862.

Spicer, Oliver E.....	1835	Loc. 1858.
Spier, John	1851	Dis. 1852.
Spoor, Austin O.....	1875 & 1885	Vermont, 1880; Ob. 1901.
Sprague, Ezra	1835	New England, 1829; New Hampshire, 1831; Ex. 1848.
<i>Squier, Joel*</i>	1832	New York, 1829; Ob. 1891.
Squires, Leander E.....	1907	
Squires, Oscar J.*	1849 & 1887	Upper Iowa, 1880; Ob. 1893.
Stanley, William M.....	1875	Dis. 1877.
Starks, Henry L.*	1834	Ob. 1882.
Starks, Desavignia*.....	1837	New York, 1831; Ob. 1887.
Starks, W. H. Lord*.....	1557	Ob. 1901.
Starks, Henry A	1872	New York East, 1892.
Stratham, George K.....	1897	Genesee, 1891.
<i>Stead, Henry*</i>	1832	New York, 1804; Ob. 1854.
<i>Stead, William D.*</i>	1832	Ob. 1844.
Stearns, William T.....	1859	Vermont, 1860; Dis. 1862.
<i>Stebbins, Salmon</i>	1832	New York, 1822; Illinois, 1837; Rock River, 1840; Loc. 1848.
Stebbins, Lorenzo D.*	1855	Black River, 1843; New England, 1866; Ob. 1869.
Stebbins, Charles M.....	1906	
Steele, Allen*	1845	Genesee, 1831, 1850, 1858; New York, 1853; Ob. 1873.

<i>Stevens, Dillon*</i>	1832	New York, 1830; Ob. 1861.
<i>Stevens, Caleb A.*</i>	1852 & 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1884.
<i>Stevens, Edwin P.</i>	1877	Philadelphia, 1858; Cen. Pennsylvania, 1873 & 1882; Baltimore, 1874; Wilmington, 1877.
<i>Stevenson, William J.</i>	1880	Philadelphia, 1903.
<i>Stevenson, Thomas</i>	1904	New York, 1831; Ob. 1874.
<i>Stewart, Milton H.*</i>	1832	W. 1843.
<i>Stewart, Henry W.</i>	1834	Dis. 1849.
<i>Stuart, Thaddeus F.</i>	1848	Dis. 1872; Loc. 1887.
<i>Stewart, Julius H.</i>	1871 & 1873	New York, 1823; Ob. 1869.
<i>Stillman, Stephen L.*</i>	1841	
<i>Stine, Jeremiah E.</i>	1908	
<i>Stockwell, George E.</i>	1882	East German, 1885.
<i>Stoecker, Carl</i>	1894	
<i>Stone, Everett R.</i>	1905	New York, 1833; Upper Iowa, 1856; Ob. 1859.
<i>Stout, Edward S.*</i>	1859	Ob. 1871.
<i>Stover, Ensign*</i>	1839	Loc. 1857; Genesee, 1858.
<i>Stover, Peter R.*</i>	1842	Loc. 1850.
<i>Stover, Samuel</i>	1844	
<i>Swright, George E.</i>	1901	New York, 1811, 1834, 1846; Ob. 1863.
<i>Stratton, John B.</i>	1832, '43, '57	
<i>Sturgess, Charles M.</i>	1900	Vermont, 1862; W. 1878.
<i>Styles, Stephen*</i>	1833	Ob. 1859.
<i>Sutton, George T.</i>	1865	

Sweet, George E.....	1893	From Christian Church; Dis. 1896.
Sylvester, Joseph B.....	1857	
Tator, Milton H.....	1865	
Taussig, Frederick E.....	1907	
Taylor, Henry B.*.....	1845 & 1878.	Loc. 1854; So. Illinois, 1858; Ob. 1893. Loc. 1840.
Taylor, James H.....	1834	
Taylor, Robert M.....	1846	
Taylor, Edward E.*.....	1857	Ob. 1902.
Taylor, Bushrod S.....	1877	Vermont, 1880.
Taylor, Le Roy N.....	1903	
Ten Broeck, Ernest M.....	1893	
Terrell, Frank W.....	1907	
Theakston, Henry S.....	1895	Dis. 1898.
Thomas, Charles*.....	1835	Philadelphia, 1836; New Jersey, 1837; Michigan, 1837; No. Ohio, 1840; Ob. 1875.
Thomas, George C.....	1863	New Hampshire, 1859; Vermont, 1883.
Thomson, John*.....	1840	Ob. 1878.
Thompson, Robert R.....	1853	Dis. 1855.
Thompson, John W.....	1866	
Thompson, Orlo.....	1879	Ob. 1894.
Thompson, Thos. G.....	1881	
Thompson, Gordon L.....	1893	New York East, 1902.
Thompson, Robert L.....	1899	
Thompson, Walter E.....	1900	

Tiffany, Wm. H.*.....	1849	Ob. 1888.
Tilley, William J.....	1871	W. 1880.
Titus, Homer F.....	1898	
Titus, Wickes S.....	1850	New Jersey, 1850; Black River and Northern New York, 1853.
Titus, Edward A.....	1859	Vermont, 1860; New Hampshire, 1869; New England, 1871.
Todd, Charles E.....	1891	Puget Sound, 1896.
Tower, William O.....	1854	W. 1859.
Townsend, Micajah*.....	1837	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1862.
Townsend, Gideon H.*.....	1843, '68, '81	Vermont, 1860 & 1880; Ob. 1885.
Towsley, Xarry H.*.....	1886	Ob. 1889.
Traffon, Mark*.....	1861	Maine, 1831; New England, 1842; Providence, 1859 & 1863.
Truax, Albert	1858	Vermont, 1860.
Truax, James R.....	1878	Dis. 1879.
Tubbs, Gardner S.....	1844	Loc. 1848.
Tubbs, James	1850	Cen. Illinois, 1863.
Tucker, Joel W.....	1869	W. 1871.
Turner, Edward*.....	1858	Ob. 1878.
Van Arnum, Lorenzo D.....	1893	So. California, 1904.
Van Arnum, James*.....	1893	Ob. 1906.
Van Auken, Miner	1846	Loc. 1864.
Van DeCar, Harvey*.....	1874	Ob. 1887.

Vanderlip, Elias*	1838	.....	New York, 1802; Loc. 1808; Ob. 1848.
Van Dusen, George H.*	1875	.....	Ob. 1905.
Van Sant, Charles F.*	1890	.....	New Jersey, 1886; Ob. 1908.
Van Valkenburgh, I. D.	1878	.....
Veeder, Albert M.*	1873	.....	No. New York, 1876; Loc. 1879.
Vielie, Abram	1859	.....
Vincent, Marvin R.*	1862	.....	New York East, 1862; Dis. 1863.
Vrooman, John	1863	& 1875	Loc. 1871; Central Pennsylvania, 1876.
Wade, Alpheus*	1835	& 1838	Dis. 1836; Ob. 1868.
Wade, Richard T.*	1841	& 1855	Loc. 1853; Ob. 1893.
Wager, Joel K.*	1863	.....	Ob. 1903.
Walker, Jason F.	1843	& 1848	W. 1856.
Walker, John C.*	1857	.....	Ob. 1886.
Walker, Leonard S.*	1859	& 1868	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1884.
Walker, T. Dwight*	1868	.....	Ob. 1899.
Walker, Edgar L.*	1876	& 1885	Vermont, 1880.
Wallace, William L.	1885	.....	Loc. 1889.
Ward, Gilbert	1856	.....
Ward, Lester W.*	1898	.....
Warner, Horace, Jr.*	1844	& 1858	Loc. 1851; Loc. 1866 and removed to Upper Iowa Conference where he was admitted; Ob. 1892.
Warren, Henry A.*	1870	.....	Ob. 1872.
Washburn, Sanford*	1846	.....	New York, 1833; Ob. 1885.

Washburn, Reuben	1846	Minnesota, 1868.
Washburn, Wm. H.....	1866	
Washburn, Robert*	1867	Ob. 1892.
Washburn, Robert H.....	1892	
Waters, Wesley G.....	1869	Delaware, 1858; Cen. Ohio, 1873.
Watson, Elisha*	1846	Ob. 1879.
Watson, T. Seymour	1895	No. Nebraska, 1903.
Watson, George E.....	1903	
Watts, Parmenas	1847 & 1850	Dis. 1848 & 1851.
Weaver, John M.....	1832 & 1861	New York, 1829; Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1872.
Webster, John M.....	1854	Dakota, 1899; Northern N. Y., 1905.
Webster, George E.....	1907	
Weed, Charles A.....	1888	W. 1895.
Weller, Le Roy.....	1901	
Wells, George C.*	1845 & 1860	Vermont, 1860; Wisconsin, 1870; Minnesota, 1871; Ob. 1873.
Wentworth, Erastus*	1842 & 1863	Black River, 1841; Illinois, 1846; New Jersey, 1850; Ob. 1886.
Westcott, Reuben*	1832	New York, 1829; Ob. 1887.
Westcott, Joseph B.....	1843	Dis. 1844.
Westcott, Joseph.....	1853	Dis. 1856.
Weatherwax, Henry.....	1833	Loc. 1836.
Whedon, Daniel D.*	1843	New York, 1834; Providence, 1841; Michigan, 1846; N. Y. East, 1853.

<i>Whiteside, Edward F.*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1831; Loc. 1837.
<i>White, John D.*</i>	1834 & 1861	.....	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1887.
<i>White, Myron*</i>	1842 & 1863	.....	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1887.
<i>White, Alanson</i>	.....	1843	.....	Loc. 1851.
<i>White, Edward D.</i>	.....	1885 & 1894	.....	Puget Sound, 1891.
<i>Whiting, Henry C.</i>	.....	1875	.....	Newark, 1875.
<i>Whitford, James</i>	.....	1833	.....	Dis. 1834.
<i>Whitman, Nelson</i>	.....	1851	.....	Ex. 1857.
<i>Whitney, George</i>	.....	1838	.....	Dis. 1840.
<i>Whitney, Stephen B.*</i>	1851 & 1853	.....	Vermont, 1860; Ob. 1861.
<i>Whitney, William W.</i>	.....	1866 & 1875	.....	Dis. 1867 & 1876.
<i>Wicker, Michael A.*</i>	1859 & 1885	.....	Vermont, 1880; Ob. 1888.
<i>Wickware, A. G.*</i>	1832	.....	New York, 1833; Ob. 1840.
<i>Widmer, Frederick*</i>	1860 & 1878	.....	Black River, 1871; Northern N. Y., 1873; Ob. 1891.
<i>Wilcox, Charles F.</i>	.....	1881	.....	Ob. 1894.
<i>Wilcox, Albert W.*</i>	1891	.....	From Nova Scotia. No further record.
<i>Wier, John</i>	.....	1888	.....	Loc. 1854.
<i>Wilkins, Coles R.</i>	.....	1833	.....	W. 1903.
<i>Willbanks, John S.</i>	.....	1898	.....	New Hampshire, 1830; Vermont, 1844; Ob. 1874.
<i>Williams, Sylvester P.*</i>	1850	.....	Dis. 1856.
<i>Williams, Henry</i>	.....	1834 & 1849	.....	Loc. 1847; W. 1862.
<i>Williams, Truman</i>	.....	1853	.....	Dis. 1856.

Williams, Wm. H. H.....	1870	New Hampshire, 1868; Loc. 1875; Wyoming, 1877.
Williams, Sherman M.....	1869	
Wilson, Edward*	1889	Ob. 1901.
Wilson, Wm. J. C.....	1897	
Wilson, David B.....	1907	
Winans, William R.....	1885	
Winans, Frederick O.....	1887	
Wiseman, Eugene	1885	
Witheril, Manly*	1834	Ob. 1882
Witherspoon, Andrew* ...	1833	Ob. 1885.
Wolford, Anthony*	1879	Ob. 1907.
Wood, John W. B.....	1832	Loc. 1841; New York, 1843.
Wood, Newton B.*	1840	Ob. 1876.
Wood, James B.*	1854	Ob. 1894.
Wood, Herbert A.....	1888	N. Y. East, 1906.
Woodall, George W.....	1889 & 1902	India, 1879; New Jersey, 1881; Newark, 1882; China, 1882; Wilmington, 1898.
Woodruff, Almon M.....	1882	
Worrick, Charles	1886	
Wright, Henry*	1862	Ob. 1894.
Wright, Henry N.....	1868	Dis. 1869.
Wright, David B.....	1868	Drops out in 1883.
Yates, Jeremiah F.....	1848	Rock River, 1866; Loc. 1878.

Yates, Cramer M.	1897	.....	Loc. 1902.
Yard, James M.	1907	.....
Youlen, Philetus F.*	1873	.....	Ob. 1906.
Young, Samuel*	1833	.....	Ob. 1874.
Zeihmn, Randolph W. C..	1886	.....
Zweifel, Joseph*	1876	.....	Ob. 1902.

